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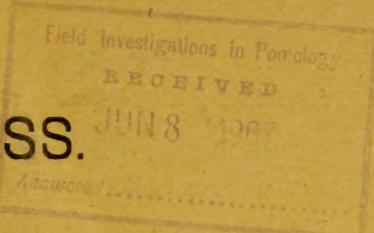
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THE NEW ENGLAND NURSERIES

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GENERAL CATALOGUE

HARDY FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES
SHRUBS, VINES AND ROSES

Notice to Customers

1. Orders should be sent in as early as possible, that there may be plenty of time for shipping long distances when necessary.
2. Buyers, ordering by letter, should write out their order plainly, *on a separate list*, and not in the body of the letter. It will prevent mistakes in the hurry of the packing season.
3. Give plain and explicit shipping directions. When none are given we forward according to our best judgment; but in no case do we assume any responsibility after the delivery of the stock in good condition to the forwarder.
4. All orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied with the cash or satisfactory references.
5. If the varieties of fruit ordered cannot be supplied, others equally as good and ripening about the same season, will be substituted, unless ordered to the contrary.
6. We recommend that purchasers leave the selection of varieties with us, as far as possible, merely stating the proportion of summer, fall and winter fruit wanted, as our experience enables us to select such sorts as are adapted to the locality.
7. Immediate notice should be given to us of any error in filling out an order so that we may at once rectify the mistake or give a satisfactory explanation.

NOTE:—Paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 apply exclusively to our wholesale trade.



Low Express Rates on Trees and Plants

Express companies now carry trees and plants to any part of the country at a reduction of 20 per cent from regular merchandise rates.



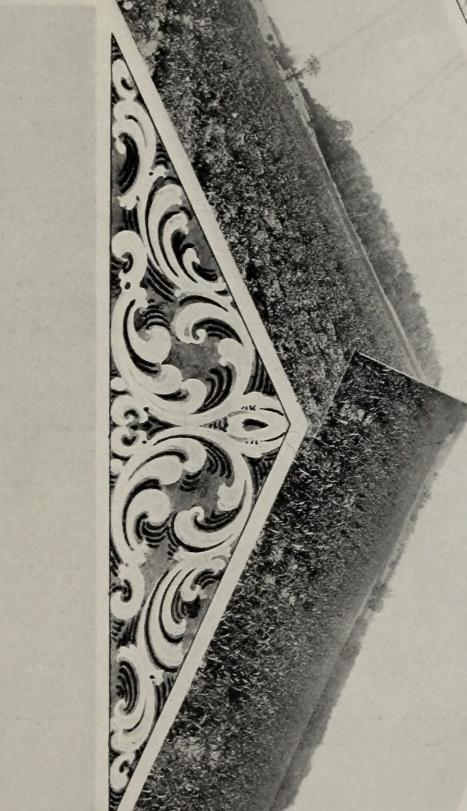
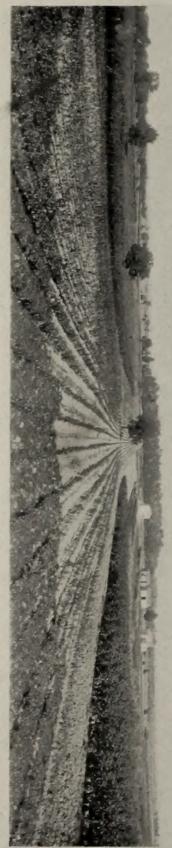
Fumigation and Inspection

Our nurseries are inspected twice each year by the State Entomologist, and are kept free from all insects and pests, but in order to insure our patrons that everything is perfectly free from scale, pests, etc., we will on request fumigate any goods shipped to them.

A FIELD OF ROSES

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF OUR NURSERY FARMS

A BLOCK OF PEACHES



Introduction

It is hardly necessary for us, in presenting this new and revised edition of our General Catalogue, to devote much space to introduction.

For sixty years, The "GENEVA NURSERY" has been before the public, as an acknowledged leader among the great nursery concerns of the world, and we are privileged to say, that the experienced management which has characterized it from its beginning, and the unsurpassed facilities for growing and handling stock which it possesses, enables it still to hold that position.

We have used every means to keep in the lead in introducing new varieties, and as soon as their value is established they are offered to our patrons with a candid statement as to their worth.

We believe we stand at the head among nurseries of the country in the matter of growing every plant suitable for this climate, and we have in our employ such a force of skilled assistants that we are in a position to assure our patrons that their orders will be carefully and correctly filled.

We offer and accept orders for only such varieties as we can supply. If, through any oversight, in filling orders, mistakes may occur, purchase money will be refunded or other stock will be furnished in lieu thereof.

We aim to supply only the best of stock, and at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of goods offered.

We wish to thank the public for the liberal patronage which it has given us for more than half a century, and solicit a continuance of the same.

We extend an invitation to our patrons to visit our nurseries and see for themselves the extent of our plant and study our methods.

OUR LOCATION AND ADVANTAGES

OUR LOCATION, being in the most delightful and fertile-growing region in the State of New York, gives us facilities for growing nursery stock equaled by few, and surpassed by none; it is easy of access to all parts of the country in the shipping and transportation of trees.

Our land contains all the mineral elements needed to produce THE HARDEST, HEALTHIEST and THRIFTIEST TREES, those which are the longest lived, and which will produce THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS for the planter. For these reasons we claim great advantages from our soil. This is a matter of the GREATEST IMPORTANCE to EVERY planter. It PAYS to produce THE BEST and THAT "ONLY". It is one of the first laws of Nature, that in order to obtain the BEST, we MUST have the BEST to produce from.

A very important feature in connection with OUR trees is that grown upon our HEAVY, STRONG, RICH, well-drained soil, they are healthier, longer-lived, less liable to injury from extreme cold, and more productive than when taken from a light soil, and that being furnished with a more abundant supply of HEALTHY, WELL-RIPENED and FIBROUS ROOTS, they bear transplanting to a different soil and climate.

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

The following points should never be overlooked :

1st, Preparation of the Soil.—Prepare a rich, deep bed of mellow soil, and have the land sufficiently drained to relieve the roots from standing water. To insure a fine growth, land should be in as good condition as is required for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2d, Pruning before Planting.—Nearly all the Trees taken from the Nursery require pruning before transplanting, to balance the loss of roots occasioned by their removal. The tops should be shortened in by cutting off half the last season's growth of all the branches, but large branches should not be cut off close to the trunk, as it injures the vitality of the tree.

All broken or bruised roots should be cut off smoothly up to the sound wood, so as to hasten the emission of new roots and fibers.

3d, Planting.—Make the holes large enough to admit the roots without any cramping or bending, and deep enough to bring the tree to its natural depth. The fine surface soil should be used in covering the roots, and this should be carefully worked among them. If the ground is dry, it is well to pour in some water when the hole is partially filled. See that the ground is firmly and solidly packed over all parts of the roots by exerting the full weight of the planter upon it, so that there will be no opportunity for

dry air or frost to enter and destroy roots deprived of the full benefit of their natural protection. Omission to pack the earth solidly is a most frequent cause of failure in planting nursery stock. Fill the holes full enough to be even with the surrounding surface after the fresh earth settles. Always remove the label when planting. If this is left until the tree is grown, the connecting wire often cuts into and destroys the tree or branch to which it is attached. *Never use manure in contact with roots.* When planting dwarf trees set them low enough to cover the stock upon which they are budded, but not lower.



PURPLE BEECH

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

SALISBURIA

Large standard trees should be staked and tied, so that the wind will not loosen the roots. This should be so done that the bands will not chafe the trees.

4th, Mulching.—When trees or bushes are planted, they should be mulched or covered with a layer of coarse manure or litter from three to six inches deep for a space of say two feet more in diameter than the extent of the roots. This keeps the earth moist and of even temperature.

5th, After Culture.—Grass should not be allowed to grow about young trees or plants. The ground should be cultivated for a space of at least one foot outside the roots. If the ground is poor it should be enriched with surface applications of manure. Pruning should be varied according to the condition

of the tree, and the purpose of the planter. It should be done regularly every spring, before the buds swell any. In this way the removal of large branches will be avoided.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING

Standard Apples.....	.....	30 feet apart each way
Standard Pears and Strong Growing Cherries.....	.....	20 " "
Duke and Morello Cherries.....	.....	18 " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines.....	.....	16 " "
Dwarf Pears.....	.....	8 to 10 " "
Quinces.....	.....	10 to 12 " "
Blackberries.....	.....	6 to 7 " "
Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries.....	.....	4 " "
Strawberries.....	.....	1 1/2 to 2 " "

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING HEDGE PLANTS

EVERGREENS

Arbor Vitæ, American.....	12 to 15 in. apart	Privet, in variety.....	1 foot apart in double rows
Arbor Vitæ, Siberian.....	9 to 12 "	Spireas.....	" " "
Norway Spruce.....	12 to 15 "	Japan Quince.....	" " "
Dwarf Box, for edging.....	4 "	Honey Locust.....	6 in.

DECIDUOUS

SPRAYING

Spraying has come to be an established part of fruit-growing. With all that has been written upon the subject the fruit-grower should be competent to perform the ordinary spraying of his trees without further advice: but to those who may not be familiar with the methods and practice, we would say procure a copy of Bulletin No. 101 by Prof. L. H. Bailey, from the Cornell University Experiment Station, in which will be found the most important points regarding sprays, arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply, when and how to make the applications.

The following are the formulas in general use:

FORMULAS

Bordeaux Mixture.—Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40-50 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use but will keep indefinitely. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot-water and added to the mixture. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate.—Copper carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia (1 volume 26° Beaume, 7-8 volume of water), enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purpose as Bordeaux mixture.

Copper Sulphate Solution.—Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

Paris Green.—Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety.* Used at the rate of 4 ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

Hellebore.—Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion.—Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

Lime, Sulphur and Caustic Soda.—This mixture is especially fitted for San José Scale, but should be applied before the leaves come out. Lime, 15 pounds, sulphur $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, Caustic soda, 3 pounds, slake the lime, add and mix in sulphur and caustic soda, then add about 20 gals. of water.

SPRAY CALENDAR

EXPLANATION.—While the entire number of applications given will be found desirable in seasons when insects and fungus diseases are particularly troublesome, and in the case of varieties that are subject to attack, a smaller number will often suffice. To indicate those that are of greatest importance, italics have been used, while others, that, although seldom required, may sometimes be of value are printed in plain type. Whenever an asterisk (*) is used, it cautions against spraying trees with poisons while they are in blossom.

PLANT	FIRST APPLICATION	SECOND APPLICATION	THIRD APPLICATION
Apple —(Scab, codlin moth, bud moth, canker worm, tent caterpillar, <i>aphis</i>).	Spray before buds start, using copper sulphate solution. For <i>aphis</i> and scale insects use kerosene and water mixture.	After the blossoms have formed, but before they open, spray with bordeaux mixture and paris green.*	Within a week after the blossoms fall bordeaux and paris green.*
Cherry —(Rot, <i>aphis</i> , curculio, slug, and leaf blight).	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate. For <i>aphis</i> use kerosene emulsion, or kerosene and water mixture.	When the fruit has set, spray with bordeaux mixture and paris green.*	10-14 days later, if s'ugs or signs of rot appear, repeat the bordeaux.
Currant —(Mildew, worms, borers, and leaf blight).	When pruning, cut out all stems that contain borers. As soon as worms are found on lower and inner leaves, spray with paris green.	If worms reappear, repeat, adding bordeaux for mildew and leaf spot.*	If worms still trouble, pyrethrum or hellebore.
Elm —(Leaf beetle).	Soon as leaves are formed, lead arsenate spray.	A month later repeat.	In August as beetles descend pour boiling water on trunk and on ground at foot of tree.
Gooseberry —(Mildew, leaf blight and worms).	As leaves open, bordeaux and paris green.	In 10 to 14 days repeat with both.	10-14 days later use sulphide of potassium on English varieties.
Grape —(Rot, mildew, anthracnose, flea beetle, and leaf Hopper).	Before buds burst, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When first leaves are half grown, bordeaux and paris green. For leaf hoppers use kerosene and water mixture.	When fruit has set use bordeaux or soda-bordeaux and paris green.
Nursery Stock —(Fungus diseases).	Before buds start, use copper sulphate.	Repeat at intervals of 10 to 14 days with bordeaux mixture or paris green. For San Jose scale spray with crude oil or whale oil soap solution.	
Peach, Apricot —(Leaf curl, curculio, mildew, and rot).	Before April 1 spray with copper sulphate solution.	When fruit has set, use bordeaux mixture and paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
Pear —Lea blight, scab, slug and codlin moth).	Before buds open, copper sulphate solution.	When the blossoms have formed, but before they open, bordeaux and paris green.	Within a week after the blossoms fall, bordeaux and paris green.*
Plum —(Curculio, rot, shot-hole fungus, black knot).	Cut and burn black knots when ever found. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	As soon as the blossoms have fallen, use bordeaux and paris green.	10-14 days later, repeat bordeaux.
Quince —(Leaf and fruit spots, slug).	Before the buds open, spray with copper sulphate.	When the fruit has set, bordeaux and paris green.	10-12 days later repeat.
Raspberry, Blackberry —(Anthracnose, rust, cricket slugs, and galls).	Cut out galls, crickets, and canes badly diseased with anthracnose. Before buds open, spray with copper sulphate solution.	When new canes appear, bordeaux and paris green.	10-14 days later repeat.
Rose —(Mildew, black spot, red spider, <i>aphis</i>).	Mildew under glass: Keep heating pipes painted with equal parts lime and sulphur mixed with water to a paste or spray with Ivory soap solution.	Black spot: Spray plants once a week with weak copper sulphate.	Red spider: Kerosene emulsion to underside of foliage; syringe and keep the air moist.



ALEXANDER

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

APPLES

The first fruit, both in importance and general culture, is the **APPLE**. In most sections of country, there is no farm crop which will produce one fourth as much income per acre as will a **GOOD APPLE ORCHARD**.

Our collection of apples comprises **ALL** the best and most popular kinds in cultivation.

The standard trees are intended for orchards. These are from 5 to 7 feet in height, with proportional thickness, and from 2 to 3 years' growth from the bud.

If apple trees are planted at the rate of fifty trees to the acre, rows of peach trees can be planted between the apples, which growing more quickly than the apple trees, soon protect them from winds and thus prove a great benefit to them.

After 8 or 10 years of productiveness, as the space is needed for the Apples, the Peach Trees may be removed, leaving the orchard better for the protection, at the same time having yielded the planter a larger return for his outlay and labor.

Apple trees will thrive on nearly all well-drained soils.

SELECT SUMMER APPLES

Caroline Red June—Medium, deep red, good, productive, hardy. August.

Early Harvest—(YELLOW HARVEST)—Medium, round, yellow, handsome, tender, juicy and very fine. Moderately vigorous, erect grower, productive. August.

Early Strawberry—Medium size, round, striped and covered with deep red, tender juicy, mild, sub-acid flavor. Tree a moderate, erect grower. August.

Golden Sweet—Large, round, pale yellow, fair, sweet and fine. Tree a robust, spreading grower. Productive for orchard culture. August and Sept.

Red Astrachan—Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson; very beautiful; flesh white, crisp, acid and good. Tree erect and productive. August.

Sops of Wine—Medium size, roundish oblong, dark crimson flesh stained with red, juicy, sub-acid. Tree a fine grower, productive. August and September.

Sweet Bough—(LARGE YELLOW BOUGH)—Large, oblong, skin smooth, pale yellow; very tender, crisp; sweet and fine. Moderate grower, bears abundantly. August to September.

Tetofsky—A Russian apple. Very profitable for market growing; bears early. Hardy, fruit yellow, beautifully striped with red; juicy, aromatic. An annual bearer. August.

William's Favorite—Medium size, round; flesh yellowish white; flavor very mild and agreeable; bears abundantly. August and September.

Yellow Transparent—A very early apple. Two-year old trees produce fruit. Ironclad in hardness, and a good grower. Skin a beautiful pale yellow; fruit of good size. Ripens early in August.

SELECT AUTUMN APPLES

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, round, oval, flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant; bears young and abundantly. October.

Alexander—Origin Russian, a large and beautiful apple. Tree vigorous and productive. Fruit greenish yellow, faintly streaked with red on the shady side, bright red in the sun; flesh tender and juicy with a pleasant flavor. October.

Chenango Strawberry—(SHERWOOD'S FAVORITE)—Large, roundish, bright red and yellow, very beautiful and a pleasant apple. A good and early bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg—A beautiful Russian Apple, skin yellow, streaked with red, with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good. Tree a vigorous grower, and a young and abundant bearer. Succeeds well in the Northwest. September.

Fall Pippin—Very large, roundish, oblong, yellow; flesh tender and delicious. Tree a *free* grower and a fine bearer; one of the most valuable

varieties for table or market. Grown in western New York as Holland Pippin. October to December.

Gravenstein—Large, roundish, yellow and red striped, handsome; tender, juicy, high flavored and excellent. One of the best Autumn Apples. Tree a vigorous, erect grower, and productive. September and October.



GRAVENSTEIN

Gladstone—(NEW)—A very handsome apple resembling the Duchess of Oldenburg; the fruit is larger and of better quality and the tree a stronger grower; very hardy. Fruit large size, skin smooth, and streaked with red on a yellow ground; flesh is juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good. September.

Maiden's Blush—Medium size, flat, quite smooth and fair, pale yellow with a beautiful red cheek; tender, sub-acid; tree vigorous and productive. September and October.

Munson's Sweet—Medium to large; pale yellow with a red cheek; tender, juicy and good. Tree a *vigorous grower* and a good bearer. October and November.

Pound Sweet—(LYMAN'S PUMPKIN SWEET)—Very large, round, greenish; sweet, rich and tender; excellent for baking; tree very vigorous and productive. October and November.

Porter—Medium to large, oblong, yellow, fair, handsome; juicy, sprightly, rich and excellent; one of the best; tree moderately vigorous, productive. September.

Red Beitingheimer—A valuable German variety. Fruit very large, roundish, inclining to conical; skin cream-colored ground, mostly covered with reddish purple; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. *Ripens early fall.*

St. Lawrence—Large, round, somewhat flattened, yellowish, streaked with red; very handsome, juicy, pleasant and good. Tree vigorous, upright grower; fair bearer. October.

Twenty Ounce—(CAYUGA STREAK)—Very large, round, greenish yellow, striped and marked with red; rather coarse grained, good but not high flavored; one of the finest cooking apples. October to December.

SELECT WINTER APPLES

Alaska—A good keeper, an early and annual bearer. Very hardy. Large size; color, a dark rich red, sub-acid flavor. New.

Arkansas Black—Originated in Arkansas. Tree is very hardy and thrifty. An early and uniform bearer. The fruit is large, round and smooth. Very black and dotted with whitish specks. Flesh yellow, very juicy and of a delicious flavor. It is remarkable as a keeper. New.



MC INTOSH RED

Bailey Sweet—Large, conical, deep red; tender, rich, honeyed sweet flavor. Tree a good upright grower, productive. November to January.

Baldwin—Large, round, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, very good flavor. Tree very vigorous, upright and very productive of fair handsome fruit; one of the best and most popular market apples. December to March.

Bellefleur, Yellow—Large, yellow, with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Ben Davis—(NEW YORK PIPPIN)—Large, round, splashed with bright red on yellowish ground; tender, juicy, mild sub-acid and pleasant flavor. Tree very hardy, vigorous grower, constant and abundant bearer. Highly esteemed in the West and Southwest. Late keeper.

Belle de Boskoop—Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, shaded with light and dark red over nearly the whole surface. Flesh a little coarse, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and of good quality.

Core small and close. A very valuable variety for cold and exposed sections. One of the best Russian sorts. February to April.

Bismarck—Is making a wonderful record for hardiness and special earliness of fruiting. Two-year trees seldom fail to produce fruit; it is a valuable introduction succeeding wherever apples will grow, and entirely new in its remarkable quality of producing crops on young trees. Tree is of stocky, short growth. Fruit golden yellow splashed with red; flesh tender, pleasant sub-acid. Will keep into March.

Boiken—When fully ripe resembles Maiden's Blush in color; rosy red and bright yellow; tree vigorous and very productive; foliage healthy. Keeps well into spring.

English Russet—Medium size, ovate or conical, yellow russet; crisp, sub-acid. A strong upright grower, and a regular and great bearer. Keeps till June.

Fallawater (TULPA-HOCKEN) — Large, globular, yellowish green, dull red cheeks, juicy, crisp, pleasant, peculiar sub-acid flavor. Tree a strong grower, very productive. November to March.

Fameuse—(SNOW APPLE) — Medium size, round, very handsome, deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious.

Tree vigorous, productive and very hardy. November to February.

Gano—Originated in Missouri. Similar but superior to Ben Davis. It has all the good qualities in a higher degree, more brilliant coloring, runs more even in size and keeps fully as late. The tree is vigorous and hardy; is a rapid grower; bears while young, color bright red without stripes or blotches and large and even in size. February to March.

Gideon—Tree hardy, vigorous, and an early, prolific bearer. Fruit medium to large; color golden yellow with a handsome blush on the sunny side; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid; in form and general appearance resembles somewhat the Yellow Bellflower. November to January.

Golden Russet—Medium size, dull russet, with a tinge of red on sunny side; flesh greenish, crisp, juicy. Tree a good grower, with light colored speckled shoots, by which it is easily known; bears well. November to April.

Grimes' Golden—Medium to large, cylindrical, flesh yellow and firm, very fine grained, with a rich, refreshing flavor; of the best quality, and one of the most valuable. Tree vigorous, productive and bears early. January to April.

Hendrick Sweet—(SWEET WINESAP)—Fruit medium, round oblate; color red, splashed with deep crimson; flesh tender, juicy, very sweet and rich. None better as a market variety. November to May.

Hubbardston Nonesuch—Large, round, beautiful, yellow and red; tender, juicy, aromatic, rich and delicious. Tree a strong grower and productive. November to January.

Jonathan—Medium size, pale yellow, striped with red; flesh white, tender and juicy, of the Spitzenburg class; the tree is an abundant bearer. November to March.

King of Tompkins County—Very large, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; and abundant annual bearer. December to April.

Lady's Sweet—Large, round, green and red striped, with a thin white bloom; very rich, sweet, and agreeably perfumed; one of the best sweet winter apples. Shoots rather slender but erect; very productive. December to April.

Lady Apple—(POMME D'API)—Small, flat, pale yellow, brilliant red cheek, crisp, juicy, and excellent; a beautiful little dessert apple. Tree grows rather slowly, forms a compact, erect head, and bears abundantly. December to May.

Lawver—Tree vigorous, spreading, an early annual bearer. A beautiful fruit and a long keeper. Color dark red covered with small dots; flesh white, firm, crisp, sprightly, aromatic, mild, sub-acid. January to May.

Longfield—A new Russian variety and one of the best. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender and juicy, with a rich, sprightly, sub-acid flavor. Season December to April. *Valuable for cold climates.*

Magog Red Streak—Tree very *hardy* and vigorous; bears every year. Fruit medium, round, inclining to oblong, skin yellow and faintly splashed with light red; flesh yellow, a little coarse, juicy, mild sub-acid. December to March.

Mammoth Black Twig—(PARAGON)—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point; a better grower, harder, and the fruit much larger; color even a darker red; flesh firmer, flavor milder but fully equal. Remarkably heavy bearer and a long keeper.

Mann—Fruit in form somewhat like Rhode Island Greening but larger and covered with a slight mottle, and dull blush on one side; keeps firm till late in the spring after the Greening is gone, Tree upright and hardy, comes into bearing young. January to April.

McIntosh Red—Originated in Vermont. Tree very *hardy* and vigorous; a good bearer of fair, handsome fruit of excellent quality; above medium size, skin whitish yellow nearly covered with

dark rich crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. November to February. Valuable in Montana and Dakota.

McMahon's White—Fruit large, nearly white. Very productive. Ripens in December.

Milding—Fruit large; skin smooth, whitish yellow, splashed with red nearly over the whole surface; flesh brittle, juicy sub-acid; tree a strong vigorous grower. One of the hardiest in cultivation, and productive. December to February.

Missouri Pippin—Large; rich red, with darker red stripes; very handsome and of fair quality. Good grower; early and immense bearer.

Monmouth Pippin—(RED CHEEK PIPPIN)—Large greenish yellow, with a fine red cheek; juicy, tender and good. Keeps till March or April.

Newtown Pippin—Medium to large, round, yellow,



NORTHWESTERN GREENING

very firm, crisp, juicy, with an agreeable flavor. This most celebrated of all American apples is a slow, feeble grower with rough bark; requires high culture. November to June.

Nodhead—(JEWETT'S FINE RED)—Medium size; greenish white, striped and splashed with crimson, having a dull, greyish bloom; flesh tender, juicy, almost sweet. Popular in Northern New England.

Northern Spy—Large, round, striped with red, with a pale bloom; remarkably tender, juicy, high flavored and delicious; one of the best long-keeping apples, retaining its freshness until late in spring. January to April.

Northwestern Greening—Originated in Northern Wisconsin, where it is sought for on account of its extreme *hardiness*. Large, nearly round, regular, smooth, often green, but yellow when fully ripe; flesh yellow, rather coarse; juicy, sub-acid, quality good. Season January to May. Trees are said to have withstood 50 below zero. January to April. See cut.

Ontario—Originated in Canada. Tree moderately vigorous and very hardy; fruit large, roundish, somewhat ribbed, striped on the sunny side with beautiful red; quality fine, crisp and juicy, and a good keeper. An annual and abundant bearer. December to April.

Opalescent—The handsomest apple on the market. An annual bearer of beautiful high quality fruit. Size large; color light, shading to very dark crim-



THE OPALESCENT

A Photograph Reflected on its Polished Surface

son and susceptible to a very high polish; hence, it's name. December to March.

Paradise Winter Sweet—Fruit rather large; color dull green when picked; flesh white, fine grained, juicy, sweet, sprightly and very good. November to March.

Peck's Pleasant—Large, round, smooth, pale yellow, with a bright blush; juicy, crisp, rich, and high flavored. Tree erect, vigorous and productive. December to March.

Peter—Originated in Minnesota from seed of the Wealthy, which it resembles in size and color. In quality it is BETTER, season 4 to 6 weeks later. Has endured 45 degrees below zero, without injury, and borne fine crops, where other hardy varieties failed. A strong upright grower, and promises to be the apple for the great Northwest.

Pewaukee—A seedling from Duchess of Oldenburg. Fruit medium to large, round; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red, and overspread with white dots; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; *very hardy*. January to May.

Rambo—Medium, flat, streaked red and yellow; very tender, juicy, and fine flavored. Tree an upright grower, hardy and productive. October to December.

Red Canada—(STEELE'S RED)—Medium, oblate red; tender, crisp, rich, delicious. Tree thrifty but a slender grower; productive. January to May.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, round, green or greenish yellow; tender, rich, high flavored and excellent; one of the most widely disseminated and popular apples. Tree vigorous and spreading, a great and constant bearer. The leader among market apples in New York State. November to March.

Ribston Pippin—The best English apple. Fruit medium, round, greenish yellow, mixed with a

little russet near the stalk end, clouded with dull red on the sunny side; flesh deep yellow, firm with rich aromatic flavor. November to April.

Rolfe—Originated in Maine. Fruit large of magnificent appearance; color dark red. An abundant and annual bearer. Quality prime, both for eating and cooking. November to January.

Rome Beauty—Large round, yellow and light red; handsome, juicy, crisp, sub-acid; tree a moderate grower, good bearer; popular in the Southwest. December to February.

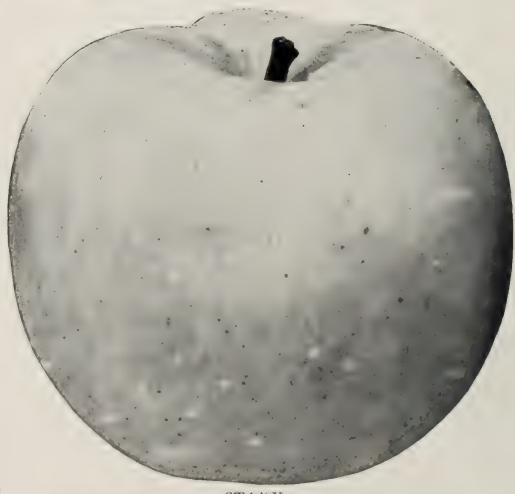
Roxbury, Russet—Medium to large; yellow russet; crisp, good, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and productive, Very popular on account of its long keeping. June.

Salome—An early and annual bearer. Its hardness, long keeping, uniform good quality and size make it a valuable apple. Flesh whitish yellow, juicy, mild sub-acid and aromatic. January to May.

Scott's Winter—Originated in Vermont. Tree hardy, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium, round, light red in blotches and streaks; flesh yellowish white, reddened near the skin, rather acid and good in quality; late keeper. January to May.

Seek-No-Further—(WESTFIELD)—Medium to large, round, striped with dull, red russet dots; fine grained, tender, rich and excellent. Tree a good grower, and a fair bearer, fruit fair and fine. November to February.

Smith's Cider—Medium to large, oval, yellow and light red; tender, juicy, crisp and acid. Tree



STARK

vigorous and very productive. Valuable in the South and West. December to March.

Smokehouse—Origin, Lancaster Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; yellow, splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, sub-acid. Valued for cooking. December to February.

Spitzenburg—(ESOPUS)—Large, round, brilliant red, with gray dots; firm, rich, crisp, juicy, spicy and delicious. Tree rather a slow grower, but with high culture forms a large and spreading tree; a good bearer and a popular fruit. December to April.

Stark—(PRIDE OF MAINE)—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded, and striped with red, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellow, moderately juicy, mild. January to May.

Stayman's Winesap—It is now attracting attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It has large size, bright red color, great productive-ness and best quality to commend it. The tree is a vigorous grower and like its parents, is irregular and drooping in habit, and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season November to April.

Sutton Beauty—Fruit medium to large, round, handsome, skin waxy yellow, striped with crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality very good; keeps well. Tree a *free* grower and productive. A good market apple. November to April.

Talman Sweet—Medium size, nearly round, whitish yellow; firm, rich, very sweet, excellent for baking, a valuable and popular variety. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive. November to April.

Wagener—Medium, flattened, light yellow, nearly covered with bright red; handsome, firm, crisp; juicy, sub-acid, excellent flavor. Tree a fair grower, an early and abundant bearer. December to March.

Walker's Beauty—(NEW)—Originated in Allegheny County, Pa. Tree a strong upright grower; one of the best in the nursery. Fruit very large; color crimson on yellow ground; flesh firm, sub-acid. Season January to June.

Walter Pease—Originated in Massachusetts. Fruit large round, deep red on sunny side, with splashes of red on yellow ground on the other side. Core very small; flesh white, very fine grained; quality best, mild, juicy, with a rich,

aromatic flavor. Tree very productive. September to January.

Wolf River—Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground; strong grower and a good bearer. Original tree in Wisconsin is 40 years old, very healthy and *extremely hardy*. December to March.

Walbridge—Medium size, oblate, regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. Esteemed especially in cold climates for its hardiness and productiveness; a late keeper; tree very vigorous. January to May.

Wealthy—Originated near St. Paul, Minn. Fruit medium round; smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Tree a free grower and very productive; valuable on account of its *hardiness* and good quality; December to February.

Wine Sap—Large, round, deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a moderate grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is valuable and popular. December to May.

York Imperial—Origin, York Co., Pa. Fruit medium size; white shaded with crimson in the sun; firm, crisp, juicy, pleasant, mild sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; a popular Pennsylvania variety. November to February.

Other Apples grown and recommended by us:

- Benoni (Summer)
- Blenheim Pippin (Fall)
- Bottle Greening (Winter)
- Colvert (Fall)
- Fourth of July (Summer)
- Fall Orange (Summer)
- Gilliflower (Winter)
- Hurlbut (Winter)
- Haas (Fall)
- Jersey Sweet (Fall)
- Keswick Codlin (Summer)
- Lankford (Winter)
- Minkler (Winter)
- Palmer Greening (Winter)
- Peck's Pleasant (Winter)
- Peach (Winter)
- Pomme Gris (Winter)
- Rawle's Janet (Winter)
- Stump (Fall)
- Vandevere (Winter)
- White Pippin (Winter)
- Willow Twig (Winter)

CRAB APPLES

FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING

There are several points to which we wish to direct attention and upon which we base our recommendation of these hardy fruits.

1. They can be planted in any kind of soil, and in the most exposed situations; are not injured by the coldest weather.
2. They come into bearing very early, usually the second year from planting, and bear **EVERY** year.
3. They are unequalled for cider, or vinegar and for jelly.
4. They can be dried, cooked, canned, or preserved with the skin on, thus saving a great deal of trouble.
5. The size of the fruit varies from one and one-half to two and one-half inches in diameter, being large enough to quarter and core for drying.

Gen. Grant—Of large size for a crab. Round, oblate, cream yellow ground, broken stripes becoming dark red on the sun exposed side; slender stem; flesh white very mild sub-acid. October.

Excelsior—Raised from seed of the Wealthy, which is known as one of the handsomest, hardest and best flavored of our new fruits. Ripens in early fall, about the size of Fameuse. Being an *early* crab apple, it fills a most important place.

Hyslop—Large size, dark crimson, with bloom; very showy and most beautiful of all the class. Tree very hardy. Popular and desirable. Late.

Martha—A new crab raised from the seed of the Duchess of Oldenburg. "A rapid stiff grower;" a great bearer of beautiful fruit; glossy yellow shaded with light bright red. Fruit mild and tart. Season October and November.

Orange—Its name denotes its color and quality.

Tree is a vigorous grower, a good bearer and hardy.

Transcendent—Of the largest size of this class of apples, red, showy, excellent and very handsome; one of the most desirable. September to October.

Van Wyck Sweet—Large, yellow, shaded with light red, sweet and tender. October to November.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and one-half to two inches in diameter, smooth, glossy green, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich; a great bearer and very hardy. Tree a fine grower, with dark green glossy foliage.

Young America—(NEW)—Tree hardy and very productive, fruit large bright red and bears in clusters; is of excellent quality and not surpassed by any other variety. Flesh firm, juicy and rich. We consider this the finest variety in cultivation.

PEARS

OUR SOIL is especially well adapted for producing the finest and hardiest pear trees, those containing the most life, body and strength, and it has been for many years an admitted fact that our pear trees cannot be excelled.

STANDARD TREES on pear stock are preferable for the orchard. These are best from four to six feet high.

DWARFS are budded on the Angers Quince (marked Q on the list), and are best for the garden; they should be two or three years old, and from three to five feet high, having been well cut back in the nursery rows when one year old, to produce long side branches. They should be planted in rich, well tilled soil, and kept under good cultivation. The general rule is to remove every spring, after hard freezing is over, and before the sap starts, one-half or two-third of the previous summer's growth.

These dwarf trees must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the pear and quince, 2 to 3 inches.

GATHERING PEARS.—Most varieties of pears are greatly inferior in flavor when allowed to ripen on the tree. Gather when, on gently lifting the fruit, the stem will readily separate from the limb; this will be from one to two weeks before they are ripe. Ripen in the house, placing the fruit in a dark room until fully matured. Winter pears should hang on the tree until there is danger of frost—say from first to tenth of October.

THIN THE FRUIT.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When pear trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

The pear succeeds in most soils, but does best on a rather heavy clay or loam.

SELECT SUMMER PEARS

Bartlett—Large, yellow, pyriform; melting but tery, rich and musky flavor, tree bears young, a good erect grower, very productive; one of the most popular pears. September. Q.

Clapp's Favorite—A large, fine pear, resembling the Bartlett, but without its musky flavor; pale lemon yellow, with brown dots; fine texture, melting, buttery juicy, with a rich, sweet, delicate vinous flavor. Tree hardy and very productive. August and September. Q.

Koonee—Medium to large, pyriform, very handsome; yellow, one side covered with bright carmine, sprinkled with brown dots; flesh juicy, sweet, spicy, good. Ripens with the earliest, Tree a remarkably strong grower, hardy and very productive. August.

Manning's Elizabeth—Small to medium, bears in clusters; crimson and gold color, very beautiful; melting, rich, sugary, sprightly perfumed flavor, excellent. Tree a moderate grower and very productive. One of the very best early pears. August. Q.

Wilder—One of the earliest. Fruit small to medium, bell-shaped, smooth, pale yellow ground, with deep shading of brownish carmine; flesh whitish; yellow fine grained, tender, flavor sub-acid, sprightly, quality very good, productive; probably the best early market sort. First of August. Q.

SELECT AUTUMN PEARS

Beurre Bosc—Large, long, cinnamon russet, handsome; half-melting, juicy, rich, slightly perfumed and delicious. Tree moderately vigorous, a good and regular bearer; fruit perfect and of the highest flavor. Very desirable and valuable. October.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, obovate, pyriform, greenish russet, sometimes shaded with crimson; melting, juicy, vinous, perfumed, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous, hardy and productive. Succeeds well on the quince. *The best for late fall and early winter, both for home use or market.* Commences to ripen in October, keeping with care until February. Its quality is the best. Q.

Beurre Clairgeau—Large, skin yellow, inclined to fawn, shaded with orange and crimson, covered with russet dots; flesh yellow, juicy, somewhat granular, with a sugary, perfumed, vinous flavor. The size, early bearing, productiveness and exceeding beauty, renders this a valuable sort. Best as standard.

Belle Lucrative—Medium to large, pale yellow, slightly russetted; melting, perfumed, rich, sugary and luscious. Tree a fair, upright grower and early and abundant bearer. September. Q.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, greenish yellow, russet spots, juicy, rich, sweet and fine. Tree vigorous and bears well. It attains its highest perfection on the Quince. October and November. Q.

Flemish Beauty—Large, pale yellow, brownish cheek; melting and delicious. Tree vigorous. Bears young and abundantly. One of the most hardy. September to October. Q.

Garber—One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer; hardy, productive, early bearer. September and October.

Howell—Large, light yellow, with a fine red cheek, rich, sweet, aromatic flavor. Tree an upright, free grower. An early and profuse bearer. Very hardy and valuable for the west. September and October. Q.

Idaho—A native of Idaho. Fruit is bright golden yellow, with red cheek, covered with spots. The shape is more that of an oblong apple than a pear. Flesh melting, juicy, with a sprightly vinous, delicious flavor. Quality good. Q.

Kieffer's Hybrid—Large rich golden, slightly coarse, juicy, with a pronounced quince flavor. Its freedom from blight, early bearing, wonderful productiveness, exceedingly vigorous growth and handsome appearance all indicate that it has come to stay. Properly picked and *CARED FOR* it is a good pear to eat out of hand and for canning purposes has no superior. October to November.

Louise Bonne de Jersey—Large, smooth, greenish yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree upright, productive; desirable on the quince. October. Q.

Sheldon—Large, round, russet with a red cheek; melting, juicy, rich, sugary, perfumed and delicious. One of the finest pears. Tree handsome, hardy, vigorous and productive. October and November. (Not grown on quince.)

Seckel—Medium to small, yellowish brown, with a red cheek, melting, sweet, spicy, very rich and delicious. The standard of excellence. Tree a slow but stout, erect grower, hardy and productive. October. Q.

Vermont Beauty—A beautiful new seedling pear; fruit of medium size, round, skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine, flesh melting, sprightly, very good. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. October.

Worden Seckel—A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December.

SELECT WINTER PEARS

Duchess de Bordeaux—Variety imported from France. Fruit resembling Doyenne Boussock; rich, sweet, aromatic; fine grower and very productive. January.

Lawrence—Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy, and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter pears. December. Q.

Lincoln Coreless—Practically coreless. It will keep for several months. Fruit large, quality very good, rich and juicy. When ripe, the skin is of a rich golden tint, and the flesh is yellow. Tree a strong grower, hardy as Bartlett.

Mt. Vernon—Medium, nearly globular; russet, with a reddish cheek; juicy, melting, with a spicy flavor and comes into bearing early. November to January. Q.

President Drouard—Tree a vigorous grower. Fruit large and handsome, melting and juicy, with a delicious perfume. The best late winter variety. February to March.

President—Large, obovate, or approaching pyriform, irregular; skin yellow, about the color of Anjou; flesh melting, juicy, slightly vinous, very good. A handsome pear of fine quality. December and January.

Vicar—Large; long; not first quality, but desirable for its productiveness. Best on quince. November to January. Q.

Other Pears we recommend :
 BEURRE EASTER (Winter)
 BEURRE HARDY (Late Fall)
 BUFFAM (Fall)
 BRANDYWINE (Summer)
 DANA'S HOVEY (Winter)
 DOYENNE D'ETE (Summer)
 FREDERICK CLAPP (Late Fall)
 LAWSON (Early Summer)
 LECONTE (Summer)
 TYSON (Summer)

DWARF PEARS

The following varieties are particularly recommended for cultivation on the quince. All are vigorous and handsome growers, hardy and productive. Bartlett, Beurre d' Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Duchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne Boussock, Easter Beurre, Howell, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Lawrence, Manning's Elizabeth, Seckel, Idaho, Wilder's Early, Worden Seckel, Flemish Beauty, Vicar.

CHERRIES

Being the earliest fruit in market, the cherry holds a strong place in public favor and for this reason commands a good price in all markets.

Farmers are planting cherry trees extensively on the road sides and on lawns for shade and fruit, thus combining usefulness and profit, and for these two purposes the stronger growing varieties are to be preferred, especially the black sorts.

The cherry tree universally requires a dry soil, and is naturally a hardy tree, succeeding in the lightest soil, or driest situations. Cherries are divided into two classes. *Hearts and Bigarreau*, varieties of rapid growth, with large glossy leaves, forming fine pyramid shaped heads, and producing large crops of juicy sweet fruit. *Dukes and Morellos*, which are all of slender growth and do not

attain so large a size, generally produce acid fruit, are also harder and better adapted for raising fruit for market. Many trees produce from five to six bushels per tree.



IDA

(Reduced one-half.)

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Black Heart—Hardy, strong, large grower. Fruit above medium size, skin glossy dark purple, becoming deep black, when fully ripe. Ripens last of June.

Black Eagle—Large, black; tender, rich and high flavored. Tree a rapid, stout grower, forms a dense head; moderate bearer. Beginning of July.

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purple glossy black; half tender, juicy, rich and fine. Tree a rapid, vigorous, upright grower and great bearer. One of the popular kinds. Ripens last of June and beginning of July.

Coe's Transparent—Vigorous growth. Medium; pale amber and red; one of the best. Ripening end of June.

Downer's Late—Rather large, light red; very tender, juicy, rich sweet and delicious; hangs long on the tree, and not liable to rot in wet weather. Tree hardy, vigorous; a regular and great bearer. Middle of July.

Dikeman—This gem among Cherries has the advantage of being the latest ripening Sweet Cherry known; hence, placed on the market two or three weeks after other sorts are gone, it commands highest price. Black, good size, and in texture reminds one of the Cherries from the Pacific slope, being meaty and solid. It is this quality alone which makes it such a good shipper and keeps it so long.

Early Purple Guigne—Medium, purple; tender, juicy, rich and sweet. Tree hardy, slender and of spreading growth, and a good bearer. The earliest fine variety. First to middle of July.

Elton—Large, pointed; pale yellow, nearly covered with light red; half tender, juicy, rich and delicious; tree very vigorous, spreading and irregular. May and June.

Elkhorn—Large; flesh purple, juicy, tender, fine flavor; productive. Middle of July.

Governor Wood—Large; light yellow and bright red; nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Tree very vigorous and productive; one of the most popular. Middle to end of June.

Ida—An abundant bearer of luscious yellow and red fruit. Ripens in June. We consider this the best light colored Cherry grown. See cut.

Mercer—(NEW)—Fruit large, dark red, fine flavored, sweet. A good shipper; tree very hardy; an annual bearer and not liable to be wormy or rot. It gives great promise of being one of the very best for orchard or family purposes. Early.

Napoleon Bigarreau—Very large, pale yellow and red; very firm, juicy, sweet, and good. Tree spreading, vigorous, and exceedingly productive Early in July.

Rockport Bigarreau—Large, amber and light red; half tender, sweet, rich and excellent. Tree vigorous, erect, beautiful and productive. Last of June and first of July. A very valuable variety. Should be in every collection.

Schmidt's Bigarreau—(NEW)—Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy with a fine rich flavor. Stone small. July.

Windsor—Fruit large; liver colored. Flesh remarkably firm, sweet and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. Middle of July.

White Caroon—Fruit large and fine, flavor rich sub-acid, choice for canning. Middle of July.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with a red cheek; flesh firm; juicy and delicious; handsome. Tree vigorous and productive. First of July.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES

Baldwin—Fruit large, almost round very dark transparent wine color; flavor slightly acid yet the sweetest and richest of the Morello type. Unexcelled in earliness, vigor, hardiness, quality and productiveness.

Brusseler Braune—A vigorous grower; fruit firm, good quality, sprightly acid, as large as English Morello, more nearly round, very similar to that variety in color. The tree has proved to be very productive, ripening its fruit as late as the English Morello.

Bing—A native of Oregon, fruit very large, bright and glossy. Color very dark crimson, one of the largest Cherries ever produced, and of the most excellent quality. Season July.

Lutovka—Season middle to last of July. Fruit large. Color rich dark red. Flesh red tender, juicy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Extra hardy; a vigorous grower and very productive.

Dyehouse—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before the early Richmond, of better quality and quite as productive. June.

Early Richmond—Medium size, dark red; juicy, rich acid flavor. The stone adheres to the stem. one of the most valuable of the sour cherries. Tree a slender grower, with a round spreading head, and exceedingly productive. The most hardy of all. Ripens through June.

Empress Eugenie—A new French cherry, rather dwarf in habit; very productive. Fruit large, roundish flattened; skin rich, dark red; flesh red, tender, rich juicy, sub-acid, very good; stone small. Middle of June.

Louis Philippe—Fruit largest of its class, round and regular; color rich, dark red when fully ripe; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly, mild acid. Fruit remains perfect on the tree two weeks without injury. Middle to last of July.

Late Duke—Large, light to dark red; tender, juicy sprightly sub-acid. Tree vigorous, hardy productive. Ripens gradually, and hangs on the tree from middle of July into August.

May Duke—Large, dark red, tender, melting, juicy, and when fully ripe, rich and excellent flavor. Ripens a long time in succession, Tree hardy, vigorous and upright in growth. Middle of June.

Montmorency—(LARGE MONTMORENCY)—A cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. A more upright grower, equally hardy and a heavy cropper. Ripens from seven to ten days later than the Richmond, entirely escaping danger from spring frost. A valuable addition to our orchard fruit.

Morello, English—Large, dark red nearly black; tender, juicy, sub-acid. Valuable for preserves. Tree small, slender growth, productive. July and August.

Olivet—A large, globular, very shining, deep red sort. The flesh is red; with a rose-colored juice, tender, rich and vinous, with a very sweet sub-acidulous flavor. It ripens in the beginning of June and continues till July without losing its quality.

Ostheim—A very hardy cherry, imported from St. Petersburg, Russia. Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy, with a sub-acid flavor. Its hardness and productiveness render it valuable. Middle of July.

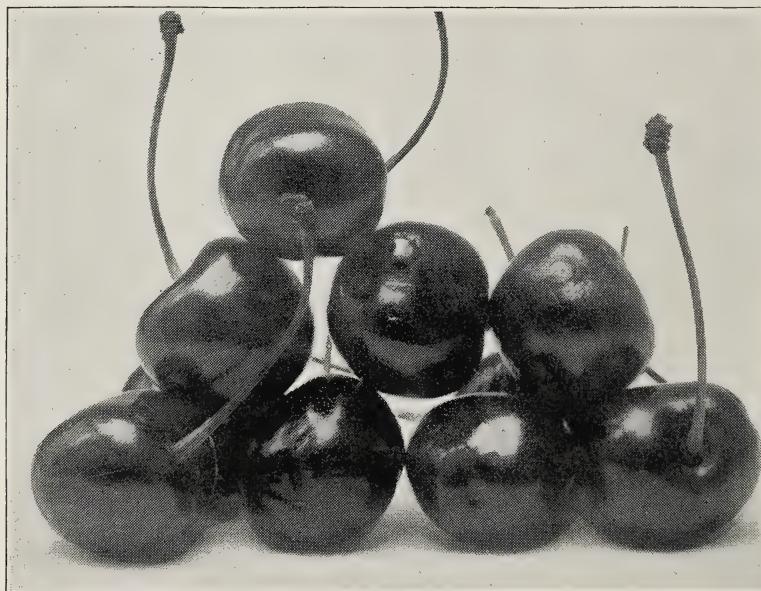
Reine Hortense—Very large, bright red: tender, juicy, nearly sweet. Tree a healthy, handsome grower, and productive. Very desirable. Middle to last of July.

Wragg—Very hardy. Fruit dark, juicy and rich. Tree a dwarf but vigorous grower and very prolific. Nearly like English Morello.

Vladimir—From Russia. One of the hardest varieties known; strong grower and prolific. Size of Richmond. Mild, juicy, sub-acid, good quality. July.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CHERRY

Improved Dwarf—From Colorado. It has withstood a temperature of 40° below zero. Exceedingly productive. Fruit jet black when ripe, and in size averaging somewhat larger than the Eng. Morello. It's season of ripening being after all others are gone. In flavor it is akin to the sweet Cherries. Worthy of cultivation for an ornamental shrub.



MONTMORENCY



ABUNDANCE

PLUMS

Plums, like pears, attain the highest perfection on our heavy soils.

We have divided our list of plums into three general classes, European, Japan and Native.

The European plums are mostly of English or French origin and are distinguished for their high quality. They require good cultivation and the most intelligent care of any fruit, but they richly repay the diligent orchardist.

Japan plums are attracting the attention of growers because of their showy appearance, their fungus resisting foliage and adaptability to almost any soil and climate.

Native plums are hardy, produce large crops mostly of early and medium sized highly colored fruit. They seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be planted in the same orchard so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

PLUMS OF EUROPEAN TYPE

Arch Duke—(NEW)—A large dark and very prolific plum ripening October 1st. A very valuable addition to late plums and profitable to the amateur and orchardist. Last of September.

Bradshaw—A very large, oval, dark violet red; juicy, sweet and good; a valuable market variety. Tree very vigorous; erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Very large, light yellow; rather firm, rich, sweet and good; adheres to the stone. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. A valuable late variety. Last of September.

Empire—This new variety has been thoroughly tested for a number of years, and is pronounced by plum growers to be the most valuable market sort. Fruit is very large and oval. Color reddish purple, covered with bloom. Tree ironclad in hardiness, strong grower, enormous bearer. Ripens September 5th to 10th.

Fellemburg—(ITALIAN PRUNE)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree very productive. September.

French Damson—Tree a better grower than the Shropshire or Blue Damson, hardy, an annual bearer; very productive. Fruit medium; dark copper color, with a rich bloom, and the best Damsons for market; ripens two weeks later than Shropshire. October.

Geuii—Fruit very large, bluish purple, covered with thick bloom; flesh yellowish green, coarse, sweet and pleasant; great bearer and very early; tree a hardy and rapid grower. One of the most profitable for market. First to middle of September.

General Hand—Very large, oval; golden-yellow; juicy, sweet and good. First of September. Not productive.

German Prune—A large, long oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; of very agreeable flavor. September.

Giant Prune—(NEW)—For a market, table and shipping Prune the *Giant* stands pre-eminent, owing to its great size, beauty of form and color, its firm, rich, sweet delicious flesh, which separates readily from the stone. It has a yellow flesh of remarkable sweetness, and very firm. The tree is a strong handsome grower, and the fruit is produced in the utmost profusion and of uniform size. September.

Grand Duke—Fruit oval with a short neck. Skin almost black, but reddish when shaded and covered with bloom; flesh yellow, adhering closely to the stone; with a sweet rich flavor when fully ripe. Leading plum growers state that it is one of the most profitable plums for market. September.

Green Gage—Small; considered the standard of excellence; slow grower. Middle of August.

Hudson River Purple Egg—Large, dark purple fruit. Fine grower and productive. September 1 to 15.

Imperial Gage—Large, oval, greenish; juicy, melting, sweet, rich, sprightly and agreeable; parts from the stone. Tree very vigorous and pro-

Imperial Gage—Continued.

ductive. One of the best plums valuable for market. Middle of August and first of September.

Lombard—Medium, oval, violet red; juicy, pleasant and good; adheres to the stone. Tree vigorous and very productive. A valuable market variety; one of the most hardy and popular. Middle to last of August.

Monarch—(NEW)—Fruit dark purple covered with a thin bloom; large size, specimens measuring six inches in circumference; flesh pale greenish yellow, parting freely from the stone; juicy with a pleasant flavor. It is a leading market sort. The tree is a vigorous grower. September.

Reine Claude—(BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE)—Round greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Tree very vigorous and remarkably productive. A valuable market plum. Ripens last of September.

Smith's Prune—(DIAMOND)—Fruit very large, oval, black. Ripens in September. A most valuable market variety. Tree a fine grower, hardy and productive.

Shropshire Damson—Originated in England. Dark purple, larger than the common Damson, very productive; ripens about September first.

Shipper's Pride—Fruit large; color bluish purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent



BURBANK

Moore's Arctic—A hardy plum. Tree healthy, vigorous, an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium; skin purplish black, thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, a little coarse, juicy sweet. Ripens early in September.

Niagara—Very large; reddish purple, entirely covered with gray bloom; flesh deep greenish yellow. Said to be identical with Bradshaw. Vigorous. Middle of August.

Pond's Seedling—Very large, oval, reddish violet; a little coarse, very juicy, sugary and handsome. Tree a good grower and productive. August.

Quackenboss—Large, oval, deep purple; a little coarse, sprightly, juicy, sweet and excellent; adheres slightly to the stone. Tree rapid upright grower. October.

quality; very productive and is a valuable market variety.

Tennant Prune—(NEW)—Originated on Pacific coast. Large dark purple, blue bloom. Highest quality; bears transportation well and is said to be the best drying prune cultivated. Hardy, vigorous and productive.

Union Purple—Fruit large; quality sweet and excellent. Tree a splendid grower and abundant bearer. August and September.

Washington—(BOLMAR'S)—A magnificent large plum roundish, oval, yellowish, crimson dots and blush in the sun; juicy, fine, sweet and good.

Yellow Egg—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a free grower and very productive and hardy. End of August.

IMPROVED NATIVE PLUMS

DeSoto—Originated in Wisconsin. Very hardy and productive, bears young, fruit medium size, yellow marbled with red, good quality. One of the best to plant near other varieties requiring fertilization. September.

Forest Garden—Fruit large, orange covered with purple bloom; skin thin, flesh orange color, good; productive and vigorous. September. Cling-stone. Earlier than DeSoto.

Hawkeye—Large, color light mottled red, superior quality, firm; carries well to market. Tree hardy, thrifty; annual bearer. September.

Miner—Color dull red; skin thick; large for a native. Vigorous and moderately productive. Best for culinary purposes.

Weaver—Fruit large; purple with blue bloom; very prolific; a constant and regular bearer and of fair quality. The tree is valuable for its great hardiness. August.

Wild Goose—Fruit medium, red with a blue bloom, flesh juicy and sweet, free grower, especially valuable in southwestern sections. July.

Wolf—Fruit nearly as large as the Lombard and a perfect freestone. As to quality we find them good for cooking and serving with sugar. Tree a good grower, hardy, and is becoming very popular wherever known. August.

JAPAN PLUMS

Abundance—(BOTAN)—Beautiful lemon yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer. Tree a very vigorous, upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. August. (See cut.)

Climax—One of Burbank's latest and best. Fruit heart shaped, larger than Wickson and more highly colored. Very fragrant, delicious, prolific and a vigorous grower. Ripens about the time of Red June.

Burbank—Large and beautiful, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom, flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and very agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear the second year after transplanting. Ripens later than the Abundance; end of August. (See cut.)

Hale—New. Very handsome with a bright orange color thinly overlaid with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, yet a good keeper; very pleasant peach flavor, valuable as a late variety ripening when other varieties are gone.

October Purple—Large round fruit, dark, reddish purple yellow, flesh of most superb quality. Ripens middle of September. Its large even size, beautiful color and superb quality, make it very desirable for the garden or market.

Ogon—Large, nearly round, bright golden yellow,

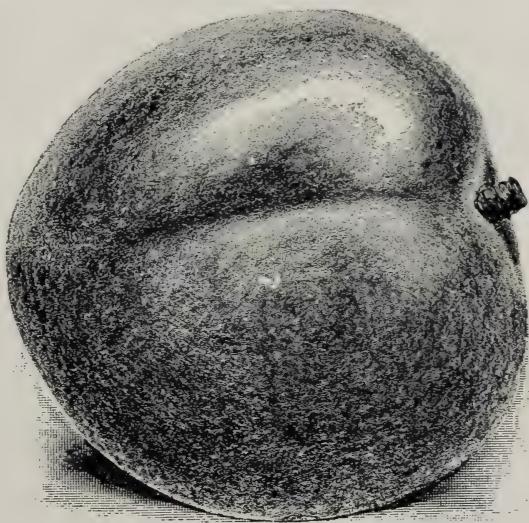
with faint bloom; flesh firm, sweet, rich and dry. Tree vigorous and hardy. First of August.

Prunus Simoni—(APRICOT PLUM)—Of Chinese origin. The fruit resembles in appearance a tomato. Flesh a rich yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor and quality. September.

Red June—An early ripening Japanese plum; medium to large, roundish, conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

Satsuma—(BLOOD)—Large, globular with sharp point. Color, purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; pit very small. August.

Sultan—A large, round, and very handsome Plum that attracts attention anywhere by its size and beauty. Skin and flesh are a deep wine-red; the latter high-flavored like the Satsuma, and



WICKSON

just acid enough to be excellent for cooking and preserving. Keeps long and ships well. The tree makes a rapid yet compact growth and yields heavy crops. August.

Wickson—Originated by Burbank. A sturdy upright grower. Fruit remarkably handsome, deep maroon red, covered with white bloom; stone small; flesh fine texture, firm, sugary and delicious. Excellent keeper and shipper; will keep two weeks after ripening.

Willard—Size medium, color red and attractive; vigorous, hardy and productive; very early, about July 15. Will keep in good condition a long time after picking.

Yellow Japan—(CHABOT)—Lemon-yellow ground; nearly overspread with bright cherry and heavy bloom; large to very large; oblong, tapering to a point like Wild Goose; flesh orange yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. August.

Other Plums we recommend and grow.

European—Duane's Purple, Field, Jefferson, McLaughlin, Red Egg, Stanton.

Native—Aitken, Quaker, Robinson, Wayland.

PEACHES

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil; warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the peach should have the shoots and branches cut back to one-half the preceding season's growth every year, so as to preserve a round vigorous head; this should be done the last of February, or as early in the spring as practicable. The land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation until August.

The following varieties have been selected out of hundreds, the best only being chosen. They furnish a succession for about two months, commencing the early part of August.

Admiral Dewey—A perfect freestone; flesh yellow and of a uniform color and texture to the pit. Hardy and productive. Early.

Carman—A new hardy rot-proof peach; ripening at time with Early Rivers. Large, round, with pale yellow skin and red blush on sunny side; white flesh, sweet flavor.

Chair's Choice—Fruit of very large size, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm and of good quality; tree strong grower and a good bearer. Ripens just before Smock.



FITZGERALD

Alexander—This excellent variety ripens very early. Large, color deep maroon, handsomely shaded; flesh firm, rich and good; most excellent shipper. Freestone. Middle to last of July.

Brigdon—(GARFIELD)—This remarkable peach originated in Cayuga County, N. Y. It is hardy and the fruit large and handsome and more productive than the early Crawford. The foliage is large and glossy. Flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant flavor. Fruit deep orange red, dark red on the exposed side. Middle of September. Freestone.

Bokara No. 3—The hardest yellow peach yet brought to notice; of fine quality and a heavy bearer; 30 per cent. hardier than any other kind,

Crawford's Early—Very large, yellow, with a fine red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, rich and very excellent. Tree hardy, vigorous and very fruitful. First of September. Freestone.

Crawford's Late—Very large, yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone, juicy and excellent, with a very rich and excellent vinous flavor; one of the finest of the later sorts. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of September. Freestone.

Champion—An extremely good early peach. Skin creamy white with red cheek; a perfect free-stone, which is a rare thing among early peaches; very hardy, regular bearer. First of August.

Crosby—This is one of the hardiest peaches of good quality yet introduced, and will carry the peach belt several degrees north. The fruit is full medium size, round, oblate. Color bright yellow, beautifully splashed and striped with crimson. The flesh is light yellow and red at the stone, firm moderately juicy and of good quality. It ripens about September 15. Free-stone.

Early Barnard—(YELLOW ALBERGE) — Large, deep yellow, with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Beginning of September.

Early Canada—Ripens one month before Crawford's Early. Good samples measure over seven inches in circumference; unusually hardy for a peach. Last of July.

Early Rivers—

Large, creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich flavor. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateur's use and for market. Aug.

Early York—Medium size, greenish white, covered in the sun with dull red; flesh greenish white, very tender and melting, full of rich sprightly juice. One of the best early varieties. Tree hardy and productive. Middle of August. Free-stone.

Elberta—Yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality, exceedingly prolific and hardy. Very popular and is "THE BEST GENERAL PEACH FOR ALL SECTIONS;" follows Early Crawford. The Elberta has received more favorable notices from the fruit and agricultural papers than any other peach.

Fitzgerald—A chance seedling found in Ontario, outside the peach belt, where it has produced regular crops. The fruit is of very large size, pit very small. This promising new peach is of the Crawford type but excels that famous variety in size, hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.

Foster—Large, slightly flattened, color a deep orange red, becoming very dark on the exposed side; flesh yellow, rich and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Free-stone. First of September.

Globe—Fruit exceedingly large, globular in form, quite uniform in size; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh very firm, coarse grained,

but juicy, yellow shaded with a red tinge toward the pit. Free-stone. Middle of September.

Greensboro—The largest and most beautifully colored of all the early varieties. Double the size of Alexander, ripening at same time, parts clear from seed when fully ripe. Flesh white, juicy and good.

Hale's Early—Raised in Ohio; medium size; flesh white, first quality; ripens middle of August.

Heath Cling—Large, creamy white; flesh white, juicy, tender and melting. The best late cling.

Hill's Chili—Medium size, dull yellow; tree very hardy, a good bearer; highly esteemed for canning. Last of September.

Lemon Cling—Very large, beautiful, lemon shaped, fine yellow, dark red cheek; flesh firm, yellow with rich flavor; excellent for preserving. Last of September.

Lord Palmerston—Fruit very large, skin white with a pink cheek; flesh firm, yet melting, rich and sweet. Last of September.



GLOBE AND LATE CRAWFORD

(Reduced one-half size.)

Morris White—Medium size, dull creamy white; flesh white to the stone, melting, juicy, sweet and rich. Much esteemed for preserving. September.

Mountain Rose—Large red, white flesh; ripens same time as Early York; first quality. Free-stone. First of August.

Niagara—Originated in Niagara county, New York, where it has borne heavy crops of uniformly large, delicious Peaches every year the past six seasons. The original orchard has 200 trees, and not a tree has blighted or shown any sign of decay, although other varieties in the same orchard have failed to produce crops oftener than two years out of three. Ripens just after Elberta. New.

Old Mixon Cling—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; juicy, rich and high flavored; one of the best clingstone peaches. Last of September.

Old Mixon Freestone—Large, yellowish white, deep red cheek; flesh white, tender, with an excellent rich, sugary, vinous flavor. A popular and valuable variety. Tree vigorous and productive. Middle of September.

Salway—Large, skin downy, creamy yellow, with a rich crimson cheek in the sun; flesh deep yellow, stained with red at the stone; juicy, melting, rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Freestone. October.

Smock—(BEER'S SMOCK)—Large, orange red or yellow, flesh red at the stone, moderately juicy and rich, very productive and a valuable late market variety. First of October.

Steady—Fruit often four inches in diameter; skin of a greenish white color; flesh white to the stone; a delicious peach. Freestone. First of October.

Steven's Rareripe—Very productive and of high color; ripens immediately after Late Crawford, and continues three weeks. September and first of October.

Stump the World—Very large, creamy white, bright red cheek; flesh white, juicy and high flavored. Productive. Last of September.

Sneed—(PEBBLES)—The earliest peach grown; medium to large, straw color, with red cheeks; ripens eight days before Alexander. Very hardy and seldom fails.

Triumph—Earliest yellow flesh peach, with good eating and shipping qualities. Ripens with Alexander, blooms late, sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower. Fruit good size, yel-

low, with red and crimson cheek. Fruit growers have given the strongest testimonials to its value.

Waddell—Fruit medium to large, oblong; skin rich creamy white, nearly covered with red; flesh white, firm, rich and sweet; freestone. Very prolific and very early.

Wager—Very large; yellow, more or less colored on the sunny side; juicy and of fine flavor. First of September.

Wheatland—Fruit large, quality the very best, color a deep golden yellow, a sturdy grower and a good bearer. A most excellent shipper, a valuable market sort. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late. Freestone.

Willet—Undoubtedly one of the largest and finest peaches grown. Flesh yellow, skin covered with dark red. Specimens have measured twelve inches in circumference. Season September.

Wonderful—Very large, flesh yellow, and will keep a long time in good condition; a good shipper; freestone; pit small; valuable for canning; a strong healthy grower and very productive, ripening second week in October.

Yellow Rareripe—Large, orange yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy melting, with a rich and excellent vinous flavor. Tree hardy, vigorous and good bearer. Beginning in September. Freestone.

Yellow St. John—A grand peach, ripening about ten days after Hale's. Nearly as large as Crawford fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy; bears young and produces abundantly. August.

NECTARINES

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow, but it is liable to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums. Trees good, vigorous growers.

Early Violet—Medium size; yellowish green, with a purple cheek, flesh pale green; melting, rich and highly flavored. Freestone. Last of Aug.

Elrige—Medium size, pale green, covered with dark red; flesh greenish white, melting, very

juicy, with a rich high flavor. Freestone. Beginning of September.

Hunt's Tawny—Medium size, pale orange, dark cheek; flesh deep orange, juicy, melting, rich. Freestone. The very best early variety, ripening the first half of August.

QUINCES

The quince is well known and highly esteemed for cooking and preserving. One of the most profitable for orchard planting.

The trees are hardy and compact in growth, require but little space, productive, give regular crops and come early into bearing.

They require good deep soil, which should be kept clean and mellow, with an occasional dressing of manure, but do not need severe pruning; a careful thinning out of the old decayed wood will be sufficient.

Keep a vigilant search after the borer, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Bourgeat—A new variety, of the best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past mid-winter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety

skin, with delicious quince odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the quinces, making trees as large and thrifty as plums and pears, and yielding an immense crop.

Champion—The fruit is very large and productive. Young trees, two years old from bud, are often loaded with fruit. The skin russetted around the stem; below, a lively yellow color. Its flesh cooks tender; season is about two weeks later than the Orange. In growth it is very strong, stout and rugged.

Meeche's Prolific—Fruit said to be larger than the Orange, resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not averaging

quite so large; of great beauty and delightful fragrance. Productive and ripens early.

Orange—Large, roundish, bright golden yellow; cooks quite tender, and is of very excellent flavor. Valuable for preserves and market. Very productive. October.

Rea's Mammoth—A seedling of the Orange quince, one-third larger. Fair, handsome, and equally as good and productive. Tree a healthy, thrifty grower.

APRICOTS

This is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening, between cherries and peaches.

Liable to attack by curculio, and requires the same treatment as that applied to plum trees.

Our apricot trees are budded on PLUM stock, thus making them especially hardy.

Blenheim—Large, oval; flesh yellow, rich and juicy; ripens evenly; regular and prolific bearer; profitable for canning, drying and marketing.

Early Golden—Small; pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy and productive. First of July.

Early Moorpark—Medium; rich; juicy; very fine.

Harris—Originated in Geneva. Free; perfectly hardy; comes into bearing young, and is very productive. Fruit large, rich golden yellow; ripens middle of July.

Large Early Montgamet—One of the finest early varieties. Large.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. August.

Peach—Very large; orange with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored.

St. Ambroise—A good grower and very productive;

of good quality; freestone. Excellent for drying or canning. Ripens about middle of July.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES

The following varieties are the best that have been brought out; as a class, they are sufficiently hardy, but they are not as desirable as those named in the foregoing list.

Alexander—Fruit yellow flecked with red; very beautiful and delicious. July.

Gibb—Tree symmetrical; a good bearer; fruit medium, yellow; sub-acid; rich, the best early variety. Last of June.

J. L. Budd—Strong grower and profuse bearer; white with red cheek; sweet, juicy, the best late variety. August.

Golden Russian—One of the best of the Russian Apricots; rich, juicy and very fine.

MULBERRIES

The Mulberry is one of the most valuable of trees. As valuable for shade as for its fruit producing qualities. A wonderfully rapid grower, often growing 6 to 8 feet in one season. Perfectly hardy. The fruit ripens in July and continues for three months. It is rarely picked from the trees, as it falls as soon as ripe, and it is therefore the custom to keep the surface below in a short turf, and the fruit is picked from the green grass. Invaluable for planting in yards where chickens are kept.

Downing—Superceded by New American which is hardier and better.

New American—Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon

or an intense blue black at full maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary.

Russian—Very hardy, shrub-like in form of growth, valuable for feeding silk worms and for fences in severe climates.

Tea's Weeping—See ornamental trees.

NUTS

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in the planting of nut-bearing trees. Probably no branch of tree cultivation pays larger profits or is as well assured of a profitable market. The immense importations of foreign nuts every year give some idea of the market to be supplied. Few farms but contain land, that, if planted to nut-bearing trees, would pay better than anything else to which it could be devoted; the nuts in many cases paying better than farm crops or fruits, while most kinds are making a growth of valuable timber, that will of itself pay a large per cent. on the investment.

Our native nut-bearing trees are admirably adapted for planting in streets, farm lanes, pastures, etc., for shade, ornament and profitable returns.

Butternut—(WHITE WALNUT)—A native tree of medium size; spreading head, grayish colored bark; wood very valuable. Nut oblong and rough; highly prized for its sweet, nutritious kernel.

Filbert, English—(HAZEL NUT)—This is of the easiest culture, growing 6 to 8 feet, entirely hardy, and one of the most profitable and satisfactory nuts to grow; succeeding on almost all soils; bearing early and abundantly. Nuts nearly round, rich, and of excellent flavor.

CHESTNUT

American Sweet—A valuable native tree, both useful and ornamental. When grown in open ground it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form; foliage rich and glossy. Nuts sweet, of delicate flavor, and are a valuable article of commerce.

Spanish—A handsome, round headed tree, producing abundantly very large nuts that find a ready market at good prices. Not as sweet as the American.

Paragon—(NEW)—A vigorous grower and an early, abundant bearer, nuts very large three or four in a burr and particularly sweet and rich.

Numbo—Nuts very large and of fine appearance, sweet and early to ripen. Tree enormously productive, bearing regularly.

WALNUT

Black—A native tree of large size and majestic form, beautiful foliage. The most valuable of all trees for its timber which enters largely into the manufacture of fine furniture and cabinet ware, and brings the highest price in market. Tree a rapid grower, producing a large round nut of excellent quality.

English—A fine, lofty growing tree, with a handsome spreading head. It produces immense crops of thin shelled delicious nuts, which are always in demand; fruit in green state is highly esteemed for pickling.

Japan—The nuts are considerably larger than the common hickory-nut, and borne in clusters of fifteen to twenty. The shell is a little thicker than that of the English Walnut, which it resembles in a general way. The trees begin to bear when two or three years old.

GRAPES

Grape vines are very easily transplanted when young, if thrifty plants are used.

Dig holes from eight to ten inches deep and large enough so the roots may be spread naturally, without crossing each other, distribute the finest soil among them and pack firmly.

Cultivate thoroughly through the season; the spring following planting, after the buds swell, cut off all but the two *best lowest* buds permitting two canes only to grow. In the fall cut one cane four to six feet to bear the next year, and cut one back to two eyes again to form new wood for the following year's crop.

There is a large list of novelties but we name only those that thrive in most localities.

BLACK AND BLUE VARIETIES

Campbell's Early—A fine new grape. Clusters large, compact and handsome, berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh firm, but tender; the seeds are few; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and vigorous grower with healthy foliage; it ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the clusters, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

Concord—Bunch and berries large, round, black, thickly covered with a beautiful bloom; flesh moderately juicy, sweet pulp, quite tender when fully ripe. Ripens from 10th to 20th of September. Vine healthy, hardy and productive.

Early Ohio—Ripens ten days to two weeks before Moore's Early. Bunch large, compact, shoudered; berry medium, covered with heavy bloom; foliage heavy and perfectly healthy. Fully as hardy as the Concord. Very productive, and of good quality. Berry adheres firmly to stem. One of the best shippers.

Eaton—Originated in Massachusetts. Hardy, vigorous and productive; bunch very large; compact, often double shouldered; berries very large, many one inch in diameter, round, black, covered with a heavy blue bloom.

Isabella—Well known and heretofore popular. Bunch and berry large, dark purple, sweet and rich when fully ripe. Too late for some seasons.

Moore's Early—Bunch and berry large, with a blue bloom; quality better than Concord; ripens ten days before Hartford. Its size and earliness render it desirable.

Worden—Bunches large, handsome; berries large, sweet. Ten days earlier than the Concord, and superior to it in flavor; ripens well in cold localities. Vine very thrifty and vigorous; perfectly hardy and a good bearer. Popular for vineyard and garden.

RED GRAPEs

Agawam—(ROGER's No. 15)—Dark red or maroon; bunches compact, very large, berries large; oval, pulp soft, flavor sweet and aromatic. Ripens early; is very attractive. One of the best of the red varieties.

Brighton—Dark red. One of the most desirable of the early red grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape. Ripens soon after Hartford. Should be planted near by other varieties as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone.

Catawba—Bunches large, shouldered; berries large, reddish and sprightly. One of the old and popular grapes, extensively planted in some sections for wine, for which it is valuable, and for its late keeping qualities.

Delaware—Superior as a table grape. Bunch medium, very compact, berries medium round; skin thin, of a beautiful dark red color when fully ripe; flesh tender and juicy, exceedingly sweet. Vine hardy, moderately vigorous and very productive. Ripens early in September.

Salem—(ROGER's No. 22)—Chestnut color; bunch large, short, broad and compact, berry very large, round; flesh nearly free from pulp, sweet, aromatic and well flavored; vine vigorous, healthy and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Vergennes—Vigorous, hardy and productive.

Bunch medium, berries large, round, skin thick and tough, making it a long keeper. Ripens a little later than Concord.

WHITE GRAPEs

Empire State—Bunch shouldered; berry medium to large, roundish, oval; skin white with a slight tinge of yellow, covered with bloom; flesh tender, rich, juicy and sweet. Ripens with Hartford. Vine a good grower and productive.

Green Mountain—(WINCHELL)—Found growing in a garden on the side of the Green Mountains in Vermont, at an altitude of 1400 feet, where it ripened its fruit perfectly. Vine strong, vigorous, healthy, very hardy and productive. Bunch long, compact shoulder, green or greenish white. Skin thin. Pulp very tender and sweet. Three weeks earlier than Concord.

Moore's Diamond—Vine is a vigorous grower, with large, dark healthy foliage, very hardy. It is a prolific bearer producing large, handsome, compact bunches. Color greenish white, with a rich yellow tinge when fully ripe; few seeds, juicy. Berry about the size of Concord and adheres firmly to the stem. It ripens early, usually from Aug. 25th to Sept. 10th. One of the finest of grapes.

Niagara—Vine hardy and strong grower; bunches very large and compact, many weighing fourteen ounces, sometimes more; berries large, skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin white bloom; flesh pulpy, tender, sweet. Ripens with the Concord.

Pocklington—Bunch medium to large, berry large, round, light golden yellow when fully matured; flesh pulpy, juicy. Vine very hardy, healthy, vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

SELECT FOREIGN GRAPEs

The cultivation of the FOREIGN GRAPEs is now almost exclusively confined to glass houses, all attempts at cultivation in the open air, in the Northern States, having proved unsuccessful. Being so easily grown under glass, their cultivation has continually increased, and is now becoming general throughout the country.

Varieties—BLACK HAMBURG, MUSCAT HAMBURG, WHITE FRONTIGNAN.

CURRANTS

Plant in very fertile soil made so by liberal manuring. The tops should be cut back so only three or four branches will grow the first season. Thin out the old wood yearly, opening the bush considerably.

At the first appearance of currant worms they are easily destroyed by sprinkling with a can of water in which powdered white hellebore is stirred—(one ounce to three gallons).

Plant in rows five feet apart and three feet in row.

Black Naples—Very large, black, bunches of medium length. Much valued for jellies; strong grower, coarse leaves.

Cherry—Fruit of the largest size, deep red, rather acid; short bunches; growth strong, stout, erect, short-jointed shoots.

Crandall's Currant—A new variety whose yellow flowers make it very useful as an ornamental shrub in the spring. Fruit is large dark colored and has some of the characteristics of a gooseberry.

Fay's Prolific—Has fully sustained ALL the claims that were made for it by the originator when first introduced, an'l is the best red currant known. It has been widely planted, and has given general satisfaction; fruit very large, bright red, and of excellent flavor, less acid than Cherry. It has a long stem, which admits of rapid picking, and is enormously productive. One of the most valuable fruits of recent introduction. Comes into bearing EARLY.

La Versailles—Very large, red; long bunch of great

beauty and excellent quality. One of the finest and best. Very productive.

Lee's Prolific—(BLACK)—The largest in berry and bunch, and best in quality and productiveness of any black variety yet introduced.

Prince Albert—A large, light red, very late, distinct variety.

Red Dutch—Deep red, rich acid flavor. An old, well-known and fine market sort; good quality; vigorous, upright and very productive.

Victoria—Large, bright red, long bunch; late in ripening and hangs long on the bush. One of the best; very valuable, and for its lateness. Spreading growth, very productive.

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white; sweet or a very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts.

Wilder—A new red currant, fruit large, fine flavored, great yielder, very profitable for market.

ASPARAGUS

To make a good asparagus bed the plants may be set in the fall or early spring. Prepare a place of fine loamy soil to which has been added a liberal dressing of good manure. Select two-year or strong one-year plants, and for a garden, set in rows 18 to 20 inches apart, with plants 10 to 12 inches in the row.

The roots should be spread and planted so that the crowns, when covered shall be three inches below the surface of the ground. If planted in the fall the whole bed should be covered before winter sets in with two or three inches of stable manure which may be lightly forked in between the rows as soon as the ground opens in the spring.

Conover's Colossal—Highly recommended for its immense size, and being remarkably tender and high flavored.

Donald's Elmira—Color a delicate green, different from other varieties, while the stalks are more

tender and succulent. Its mammoth size always commands a fancy price.

Palmetto—It sells at quite an advance over other varieties on account of its mammoth size. Quality not excelled by any.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT

Linnæus—Large, early, tender and fine. The very best of all. This is the great "Wine Plant."



THE NEW CARDINAL RASPBERRY

RASPBERRIES

For field culture raspberries should be planted in rows four to six feet apart, two and one-half to three feet in rows, depending on the character of growth of sorts planted.

The first year after planting cut the canes about two feet from the ground and when grown eighteen inches pinch off the ends which will cause them to branch, repeat this when a new growth comes to make stocky plants. The following spring shear off a third of the wood leaving a round bush.

Only five or six shoots should be left on sorts that sucker. Cut off all others.

RED AND PURPLE RASPBERRIES

Cardinal—The best of the purple raspberries and a most desirable variety for home use. Vigorous in growth, ornamental in appearance and enormously productive. (See cut.)

Columbian—A new variety of great promise. It is a very vigorous grower and very hardy. Fruit purple and delicious for table or canning, and an excellent shipping variety.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—Fruit is large, luscious, and produced in the greatest profusion. Color deep rich crimson; fruit very firm. Ripens from July 10 to 20, and continues a long time in fruit. Entirely hardy and yields heavy crops. Follows the Marlboro in season of ripening.

Loudon—A new red raspberry which originated at Janesville, Wis. Said to be a seedling of the Turner crossed with Cuthbert. Large, broadly conical, beautiful red. Ripens about with Cuthbert, continuing later, and in quality better than that variety. One of the best.

Marlboro—It is a strong grower with strong side arms; it is perfectly hardy. The large size of its dark green foliage is the means of its early, regular and late bearing and extraordinary size

of fruit; in color a bright crimson and, unlike others, does not lose its brilliancy when over ripe; of a good quality and very prolific.

Shaffer's Colossal—Fruit very large purplish red, rather soft, but luscious and of a rich, sprightly flavor. A strong grower, hardy and enormously productive. Unequalled for family use, and one of the best for canning; season medium to late.

YELLOW RASPBERRIES

Golden Queen—Large size, great beauty, high quality, perfectly hardy, and very productive; equal to Cuthbert in size of fruit and vigor of growth. Ripens in mid-season. No home garden should be without it.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

Cumberland—The bush is hardy, a vigorous grower, and exceptionally productive. Fruit of uniform size, and larger than any known black raspberry. Many specimens are from seven-eights to fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is equal to Gregg, ripening a few days earlier than that variety. It is very firm and a good shipper.

Gregg—Jet black, never falls from the bushes, and of *first* quality; canes of strong growth, perfectly hardy and immensely productive.

Ohio—The greatest producer among Black Caps, and for canning or evaporating the most profitable of all. Berry not quite as large as Gregg; plant hardy.

Souhegan—One of the most profitable Black Caps now grown. It is productive, large, jet-black, without bloom, firm and earlier than any

other black Cap. It is a strong grower and perfectly hardy.

Strawberry-Raspberry—(*RUBUS SORBIFOLIUS*)—One of the remarkable recent introductions from Japan. A beautiful dwarf raspberry, seeming to be a hybrid between the raspberry and strawberry. Fruit is early, stands well out from the foliage, size and shape of a strawberry color, brilliant crimson.

BLACKBERRIES

It is natural for blackberries to grow much stronger than raspberries, but the mode of culture is about the same. Permit three or four canes to grow the first season; pinch back when three feet high. Prune back to four feet. Plant in rows six to seven feet apart, three feet in a row.



Agawam—Fruit medium size; jet-black, sweet tender and melting to the core. A very valuable variety for *HOME* use; being sweet throughout as soon as black; very hardy, healthy and productive.

Erie—Fruit very large, excellent quality, handsome and firm and ripens early; fruit uniform both in size and shape. There is no other berry that rivals it in combining hardiness, large size, earliness and productiveness. (See cut.)

Kittatinny—Large, deep shining black, retaining its color after being picked; moderately firm, rich, sweet and excellent; worthy of unqualified praise.

Rathbun—The tips touch the ground and root, thus propagating themselves like the black cap raspberry. The fruit is borne in clusters, and is easily gathered; berries very large, measuring from an inch and an eighth to one and one-half inches in length. Color intense black with a high polish; pits very large, with small seeds; flesh juicy, high flavored, sweet and delicious. Carries well to market. In season medium early.

Snyder—A marvel for productiveness; fruit medium size, sweet and melting to the core. Its value is its extreme hardiness, standing the winters in those sections where the Kittatinny and Early Harvest kill down.

Wachusett Thornless—Fruit of medium size, oblong, oval, moderately firm, and less acid than any blackberry we have seen. The plant is said to do equally as well on light and heavy soils. It is also hardy and almost free from thorns.

Wilson, Jr.—This is believed to be a decided improvement upon Wilson's Early, from which it has descended. It inherits all the good qualities of its parent, the Wilson's Early, but is larger, earlier and better; berries sweet and excellent.

Wilson's Early—Very large, shining black, retaining its color well after picking, and fine for the table as soon as full colored; quite firm, sweet, rich

and good; ripens mainly together, and two weeks before the height of the blackberry season.

DEWBERRIES Or Running Blackberries

Lucretia—The plants are perfectly hardy and healthy, and remarkably productive. The fruit which ripens with the Mammoth Cluster raspberry, is very large, soft sweet and luscious throughout, without any hard center or core.



READING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT THE FIRST ROW OF BOXES CONTAINS "DOWNING;" SECOND, FOURTH AND FIFTH "INDUSTRY;" THIRD "WHITE SMITH."

GOOSEBERRIES

Gooseberries thrive well on a variety of soils, if well drained and fertile. The cultivation should be thorough early in the season.

European varieties are of a large size and various colors. The green fruit is sent to the early markets and is profitable.

The best American gooseberries are superior to European sorts in productiveness, hardiness, quality and freedom from mildew; the curse of European varieties and their seedlings is mildew.

Mildew may be kept under control by frequent spraying with potassium sulphide. Bordeaux mixture is not recommended because it spots the fruit. After the fruit is gathered the Bordeaux mixture may be used against the leaf blight.

Chautauqua—(EUROPEAN TYPE)—A good grower, fruit large, pale green; quality good. (See cut.)

Dowling—(AMERICAN)—"The standard of excellence" large, pale green and covered with a white bloom; best in flavor and quality; a strong grower, productive and healthy; valuable for market.

Houghton—(AMERICAN)—Fruit medium size, red, thin skinned, juicy, sweet and good in flavor and quality. Very productive.

Industry—(EUROPEAN)—Bush a strong grower, and the most productive of European varieties; fruit large, dark red, mild, sub-acid, sweet and good flavor; one of the best for market, either green or ripe. (See cut.)

Josselyn—Good grower, fine foliage and a very profitable fruiter, when compared with any other gooseberry in existence. The freest of all gooseberries from mildew, both in leaf and fruit.

Pearl—The most prolific gooseberry known. One bush produced 2,500 berries. It is free from mildew and is larger than the Downing. The color is light green and quality first class. Being

thoroughly tested, we offer it as the best of its class yet grown.

Smith's Improved—(AMERICAN)—Color yellow, large, excellent quality, pulp sweet and good.

White Smith—(EUROPEAN)—Fruit large, smooth, thin skin and tender; color yellowish green; sweet and very good. A very desirable variety.

STRAWBERRIES

Plant strawberries early in the spring on fertile well manured land. For field culture plant in rows three feet apart and one foot in the rows, but for hand culture one foot by two will answer.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean—Before the fruit begins to ripen mulch the ground among the plants with *short* hay or straw. This will not only keep the fruit clean but will prevent the ground from drying and thus lengthen the fruiting season.

A bed will give two full crops and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

NOTICE.—Those sorts marked (P.) are pistillate and should have a row of some staminate variety planted near to insure proper fertilization and a crop.

Brandywine—One of the very reliable fruiting sorts that can be depended on for heavy crops on a variety of soils. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped, bright red to the center; firm-fleshed and finely flavored. A valuable late berry.

Bubach—P. A sterling old sort that combines many excellent qualities; great and uniform size, rich color and quality, extraordinary vigor and fruitfulness, fine foliage that endures the hottest suns. Season early to medium.

Charles Downing—Large, firm and good for market or garden, medium.

Crescent Seedling—P. Good size, a strong grower, very productive, one of the best for market and garden. Season early to medium.

Gandy—Large and firm berries, of uniform size

and shape. On heavy, rich loams the plant is a marvel of vigor and fruitfulness. The best shipping, long-keeping strawberry, as late as the latest of well tested sorts.

Marshall—Berries very large, handsome, high-colored; of extra quality. With high culture the strong, healthy plants produce great crops. Early.

Sharpless—One of the best strawberries in cultivation; has held its reputation better than any other variety. Possesses ALL the good qualities looked for in a strawberry; the best variety for the HOME garden. A strong grower, productive and largest size. The best early sort.

Wilson—The most popular market variety, universally successful, reliable and productive; color red, flesh firm of high character. Early.



LANDSCAPE VIEW IN OUR HOME GROUNDS

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT

This portion of our establishment is very extensive, where Avenue and Park trees are cultivated in large blocks; many acres are assigned to the field culture of shrubs, and small growing trees. The borders, contain the more delicate shrubs and herbaceous plants.

Our Rose department requires large tracts of land, extensive borders and glass houses where the earliest propagation is begun. People who have never seen a large nursery, little realize the extent of the industry, the amount of experienced labor employed, the thorough cultivation practiced, or the amount of capital necessarily invested to keep the stock up to the highest standard of excellence.

We are yearly adding to our stock new varieties, the choicest selections from our own and foreign countries, and it is our intention to have on our grounds about everything in Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Roses that is suitable for planting in the United States or Canada, strictly tropical sections excepted.

DESIRABLE TREES TO PLANT

For Streets, Roads and Avenues—American Elm, Norway, Sugar and Silver Maple, Carolina Poplar, Horse Chestnut, Oriental Plane.

For Driveways through Lawns and Parks—English Elm, except on the low wet land; Norway Maple, Salisburia, or Ginkgo, Tulip Tree, Magnolia Acuminata, Catalpa Speciosa, American and European Lindens.

Single Specimens of Large Growth, Branched from the Ground—English and River's Beech, Birches, particularly Cut-Leaf Weeping; Cut-Leaf Maples, Austrian and Scotch Pines, Norway and Colorado Spruces, Lombardy, Poplar, Pyramidal Oak.

Single Specimens of Medium Growth, Branched from the Ground—Imperial Cut-Leaf Alder, Fern-Leaf and Weeping Beech, Purple Birch, Chinese Magnolias, *Prunus Pissardi*, Flowering Thorns, Hemlocks, White Pines, Siberian Arborvitæ, etc.

Strong Growing Trees of Pyramidal Habit—Lombardy and Bolleana Poplars, Fern-Leaved Linden, Pyramidal Oak, Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ,

Trees that Thrive in Moist Locations—American Elm, American Linden, Ash, Catalpas, Poplars, Willows and Silver Maple.

Trees that thrive on Dry Knolls of Poor Soil—Silver-Leaf Maples, Poplars, Birches.

Best Trees for Wind Breaks—Norway Spruce (evergreen), Carolina Poplars and Silver Maples.

Flowering Trees—Magnolias, white and purple; Judas Tree, Peach, pink and white; Laburnum, yellow; Fringe Tree, white and purple; Linden; Horse Chestnut, red and white; Cherry, white and pink; Catalpa; Thorns, red and white.



WIER'S CUT-LEAF MAPLE

Cut-Leaved Trees—Imperial Cut-leaved Alder, Fern-Leaved Beech, Cut-Leaved Birch, Wier's Cut-Leaved Maple.

Purple and Scarlet-Leaved Trees—Purple-Leaved Beech, Purple-Leaved Birch, Purple-Leaved Elm, Purple or Blood-Leaved Peach and Plum, Purple Norway and Purple Sycamore Maples.

DECIDUOUS TREES

It will be noticed that our lists are arranged alphabetically by botanical names with names in common use following. See also index.

Varieties marked (*) are of largest size when fully grown. Varieties marked (†) are of medium height, and varieties marked (‡) are of short habit adapted to the lawn, but not for street planting.

ACER. Maple.

The native and foreign varieties of this most interesting group of trees furnish a choice of great latitude in selecting specimens for various purposes. As a class they are very satisfactory because of their rapid healthy growth; they are easily transplanted, thrive well in almost any soil, are beautiful in growth and luxuriant in foliage.

drooping, giving it a very graceful habit. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath. It is one of the most attractive lawn trees; can easily be adapted to small places by an occasional cutting back.

**platanoides*. NORWAY—One of the most beautiful and desirable trees known, of large size, perfect outline, with deep green foliage. Its compact habit, stout, vigorous growth, freedom



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH

(For description see page 35)

**A dasycarpum*. WHITE OR SILVER LEAF MAPLE—A fine variety of rapid growth and spreading habit, foliage pendulous and graceful. One of the earliest trees to transplant and is used to advantage where quick effects are desired.

**Wieri laciniatum*. WIER'S SILVER CUT LEAF MAPLE—A variety of the Silver-Leaved, and one of the most beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and

from disease and insects, render it one of the most desirable trees for the street, park or garden.

**var. Geneva*. PURPLE MAPLE—A handsome new variety with dark purple foliage holding its color all the season. The very best of all purple-leaved maples.

**var. Schwedlerii*. PURPLE MAPLE—A beautiful variety of Purple-Leaf Norway with long shoots

*var. *Schwedlerii*—Continued.

and leaves of bright purple and crimson color, which change to purplish green on the older leaves.

† *atropurpureum*. JAPAN PURPLE LEAVED MAPLE—Beautiful foliage of blood-red color. Besides that it is pretty all through the season, and is particularly fine when its foliage is fully expanded in early spring. It is generally used for planting in groups to obtain a mass of crimson color.

broad, deep green foliage, and a very desirable shade tree.

*var. *purpurea*. PURPLE Sycamore Maple—A variety of the preceding, of good free habit, foliage dark green on the upper surface and red purple underneath.

* *Negundo Fraxinus Foliis*. ASH LEAVED MAPLE OR BOX ELDER—A strong growing, hardy tree of spreading habit. Seeds like a maple and foliage like an ash.



CATALPA BUNGEI

† var. *atropurpureum dissectum*. JAPAN PURPLE CUT-LEAVED MAPLE—Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are a beautiful rose color when young and turn to a dark rich purple. They are deeply and delicately cut giving them a fern like appearance.

† *rubrum*. RED OR SCARLET MAPLE—A native tree of small or medium size, the foliage changing in the autumn to the most gorgeous tints. Red blossoms appear before the leaves.

* *saccharum* or *saccharinum*. SUGAR, ROCK OR HARD MAPLE—A very popular native tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage, justly ranked among the very best, both for the lawn and avenue.

* *pseudo platanus*. SYCAMORE MAPLE—A noble European variety of rapid spreading growth,

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven

* *A. Glandulosa*—From Japan. A rapid growing tree with long, elegant feathery foliage; one of the most distinct of ornamental trees with pinnate foliage. Useful to produce tropical effects.

AESCULUS. Horsechestnut

* *A. Hippocastanum*. SINGLE WHITE FLOWERING HORSECHESTNUT—The common or European variety. A fine large tree of compact outline, dense foliage, profuse white flowers, tinged with red, borne in panicles in the spring. A desirable tree for street planting.

* **var. alba Flore pleno.** DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING HORSECHESTNUT—A superb variety, with double flowers in large panicles. Tree of fine pyramidal habit. One of the best ornamental trees.

† **var. rubicunda.** RED FLOWERING HORSECHESTNUT—Flowers showy red, not as strong a grower as the white, and blooms a little later; the leaves are of a deeper green; one of the most valuable ornamental trees.

ALNUS. Alder.

† **A. glutinosa**—(EUROPEAN OR COMMON)—Foliage dark green and wedge shape. Makes a large tree 40 to 60 feet and spreading.

var. laciniata—(CUT-LEAVED IMPERIAL)—A fine variety for a large lawn tree. It can be kept in any shape desired by severe pruning.



RIVER'S PURPLE BEECH

* **glabra.** OHIO BUCKEYE—Leaves smooth, flowers yellow, blooms in May. Grows rapidly and forms a large spreading tree.

† **macrostachya.** DWARF HORSECHESTNUT—Smooth fruited hor-echestnut. A beautiful low growing shrubby tree with splendid flower spikes in June.

ARALIA. Angelica Tree or Hercules Club

† **A. Spinosa**—A native plant valuable for producing tropical effects, having prickly stems pinnate leaves and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in August.

† **Japonica**—Very much resembles the above.

BETULA. Birch

The Birches all thrive well in any soil and in exposed places. Their white bodies, graceful branches and restless leaves make them picturesque in any landscape.

* **B. alba.** EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH—A graceful tree, with silvery bark and slender branches. Quite erect when young, but after four or five years' growth assumes an elegant drooping habit, rendering the tree very effective in landscapes.

* **var. pendula laciniata.** CUT LEAVED WHITE WEEPING BIRCH—Deservedly the most popular and beautiful tree known, possessing in one a



BECHTEL'S FLOWERING CRAB

* *var. pendula laciniata*—Continued

straight trunk and drooping branches, full of grace and beauty. The outer bark is paper white, leaves light green deeply cut and drooping. It is a fine tree when young and when fifty feet high is "Royal." Specimens should not be planted, as a general rule, which are larger than 6 to 8 feet in height and $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, as larger trees are hard to transplant successfully.

* *var. atropurpurea*. PURPLE LEAVED BIRCH—A variety possessing the vigorous habit of the birches, and having purple foliage.* *var. fastigiata*. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH—In growth like the poplar, a vigorous and excellent grower, bark white. Very ornamental.† *var. pendula Youngii*. YOUNG'S WEEPING BIRCH—A variety of Alba with large shining leaves and when grafted six feet high on a straight stem its slender graceful branches grow to the ground.* *lutea*. YELLOW OR GRAY BIRCH—A native of America. Bark yellowish gray and somewhat silvery.† *lenta*. SWEET, BLACK OR CHERRY BIRCH—The well-known Sweet Birch makes a large, shapely tree, with dark-brown bark not unlike that of the Wild Cherry. Thrives in low as well as high ground.† *nigra*. RIVER OR RED BIRCH—

An American species of moderate growth, elegant habit with fine foliage and reddish bark.

* *populi folia*. AMERICAN WHITE BIRCH—An American species of rapid growth with triangular tapering glossy leaves.

CATALPA

The catalpas are tropical appearing trees, but hardy. They bloom later than the Magnolias, and their large clusters of fragrant blossoms are very attractive.

† *C. Bungei*. A dwarf variety; it makes an attractive round head when grafted on a straight stem six feet high. Desirable for small lawns and formal gardens. (See cut)* *bignonioides*, *var. speciosa*. WESTERN HARDY CATALPA—Upright growth, round headed. A rapid growing tree, very ornamental and the timber is said to be valuable for posts and railroad ties; a good street tree.† *var. aurea variegata*. GOLDEN CATALPA—A medium sized tree with golden, heart formed leaves. Very beautiful in early summer.* *Kaempferi*, *var. hybrida Japonica*. TEAS, JAPAN HYBRID CATALPA—Of spreading habit; flowers white with purple dots; fragrant; a most profuse bloomer, remaining in bloom several weeks.

RED FLOWERING HORSECHESTNUT

CERCIS. Judas Tree

† **C. Canadensis.** AMERICAN RED BUD—A small growing tree, covered with delicate purple flowers before the leaves appear. Perfectly hardy.
 † **Japonica.** JAPAN JUDAS TREE—Foliage smaller and not as hardy as the American.

CERASUS. Cherry

† **C. Padus.** EUROPEAN BIRD CHERRY—Racemes of beautiful white flowers in the spring, followed by profusion of berries.
 † **avium flore plena.** LARGE DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING CHERRY—At the period of flowering in May, a remarkably beautiful and attractive tree. The flowers are so numerous as to conceal the branches, and present nothing but a mass of bloom, each flower resembling a small rose. A valuable variety.
 † **Japonica rosea pendula.** JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY—From Japan. Most delicately graceful weeping tree. Beautiful foliage and a fountain of rosy bloom when in flower. Very desirable. (See cut.)
 † **pumila pendula.** DWARF WEEPING CHERRY—Grafted Standard high, this makes a curious and beautiful little, round-headed, drooping tree.
 † **pumila Bessyi.** ROCKY MOUNTAIN DWARF CHERRY—A hardy dwarf variety introduced because of its value for fruiting.
 † **Virginiana.** WILD CHOKE CHERRY—This is much like the European variety but is of dwarf growth.

CRAETAEGUS.

Thorn or Hawthorne

† **C. oxyacantha.** COMMON ENGLISH HAWTHORNE. A shrub or tree of twenty feet. Single white flowers. Good for defensive hedges.
 † **var. alba flore pleno.** DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING THORN—When in bloom it is a mass of clustered rose-like white blossoms.
 † **var. coccinea flore pleno.** PAULS NEW DOUBLE FLOWERING THORN—This is a new sort and the best. Flowers are in clusters like verbenas; are very double, large and full, and of a deep rich crimson.
 † **Crus Galli.** COCKSPUR THORN—A native thorn having dark colored leaves and horizontal branches, large red spotted fruit.
 † **Punctata**—A well known native thorn with very long, sharp spines of thorns; fruit bright red; valuable for hedges.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam

† **C. betulus.** AMERICAN HORNBEAM—A native species, growing from fifteen to twenty feet high. In its mode of growth, quite similar to the Beech, but the foliage is thinner and more irregular in form. Makes a very ornamental and useful hedge.

CYTISSUS. Laburnum

C. Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN—Native of Europe, with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.



GENEVA PURPLE LEAF MAPLE
 (From specimens on our grounds.)

† **Alpinus.** ALPINE OR SCOTCH LABURNUM—A native of the Alps. Also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the English. Yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the English.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood

C. tinctoria, syn. **Virgilia Lutea.** YELLOW WOOD—An elegant lawn tree of clean, upright habit of growth with handsome foliage and showy, long clusters of fragrant, pure white flowers produced in June.

CORNUS. Dogwood

See also *Cornus* under shrubs.

‡ *C. florida ruba*. RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD—Flowers a deep pink color appearing early in May.

‡ *florida*. WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD—A beautiful native tree. It has large showy white blossoms. Very ornamental.

FRAXINUS. Ash

* *F. Americana*. AMERICAN ASH—A well known native tree of largest size, thrives in any soil and is suitable for a street or avenue tree.

**excelsior*. EUROPEAN ASH—Tree is of rapid growth and spreading habit. Bark grey, foliage pinnate and buds black.

‡ *var. pendula*. EUROPEAN WEEPING ASH—The common well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees. Covers a great space and grows rapidly.

‡ *var. aurea*. GOLDEN BARK ASH—A variety with yellow bark and black buds. Very conspicuous in winter time.

‡ *var. aurea pendula*. GOLDEN BARK WEEPING ASH—A beautiful weeping tree; very effective because of its color.

* *lanceolata*. GREEN ASH—A very hardy and well known variety. Native from Florida to Canada.

FAGUS. Beech

The beech is a most satisfactory tree; its fine habit of growth, glossy foliage, extreme hardiness



NORWAY MAPLE

and long life all unite to repay the careful planter for the care required in transplanting. Small trees are best for removing from the nursery.

**F. sylvatica*. EUROPEAN BEECH—A compact tree attaining the largest size, retains its leaves brown and dry throughout the winter.

**var. pendula*. EUROPEAN WEEPING BEECH—A strong growing variety with a fairly straight or upright trunk from which spread straggling and crooked branches, foliage rich, large and glossy. A curious and interesting tree.

**var. purpurea*. PURPLE OR COPPER BEECH—Foliage red, purple in early summer, and a tree of symmetrical habit.

**var. purpurea Riversii*. RIVER'S PURPLE BEECH—A variety of European beech with large, smooth, very dark leaves. The best purple lawn tree known.

**var. incisa*. CUT LEAVED BEECH—An erect, free growing tree, foliage light green and deeply cut or incised. A fine lawn tree.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee Tree.

**G. Canadensis*. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE—Tree makes a rapid growth with long feather like foliage, rough bark and stiff blunt shoots.

LARIX. Larch

**L. Europæ*. EUROPEAN LARCH—A rapid growing, pyramidal tree, valuable for timber. Small branches, somewhat drooping, and very delicate in appearance.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree

**L. tulipifera*. TULIP TREE—A native tree of the Magnolia order; remarkable for its symmetry, its rich glossy foliage, regularly distributed branches and large tulip-like flowers.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree

‡ *K. paniculata*. VARNISH TREE—Attractive for its mass of orange yellow flowers in July. It is a native of China, small growing with large pinnate leaves. An unusually good tree for small lawns.

LIQUIDAMBER. Sweet Gum

‡ *L. styraciflua*. SWEET GUM OR BILSTED—A round-headed tree, with star-like, glossy leaves, turning brilliant red in autumn; very ornamental

MORUS.

Mulberry

† **M. alba.** WHITE MULBERRY—A native of China. Tree small and of slender rapid growth. Fruit pinkish white.

† **var. Downing**—Superseded by New American which is hardier and better.

† **var. New American**—Tree very vigorous and productive, surpassed by none; possesses a rich, sub-acid flavor; continues in bearing a long time. Fruit one and one-quarter of an inch long and nearly half an inch in diameter; color maroon or an intense blue black at full maturity; flesh juicy, rich, sugary.

† **tartarica.** RUSSIAN MULBERRY—Very hardy. Develops a bushy shrub-like top, valuable for feeding silk worms, and for fences in severe climates.

† **var. pendula.** TEA'S WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY—A most graceful and hardy weeping tree. Wholly unlike anything heretofore introduced. Forms a perfect umbrella shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Those who have seen this remarkably beautiful little tree, agree that in light, airy gracefulness, delicacy of form and motion, it is without a rival. It has beautiful foliage, is wonderfully vigorous and healthy, and is easy to transplant. Adapted for ornamenting small or large grounds, or for cemetery planting. (See cut.)

MAGNOLIA

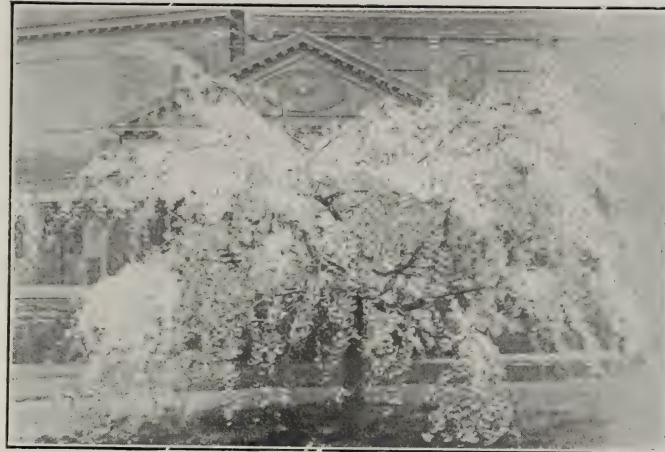
A class of most valuable and beautiful trees because of their fine foliage, luxuriant appearance and fragrant flowers. They are the best lawn trees in our collection.

† **M. alba superba.** LARGE FLOWERING WHITE MAGNOLIA—A tree of medium size, large white flowers which appear before the leaves.

† **Soulangeana.** SOULANGE'S MAGNOLIA—Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped and 3 to 5 inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive.

† **var. Lennei.** LENNE'S MAGNOLIA—A strong, fine grower, and one of the best. Its deep dark purple flowers are large and cup-shaped, opening in April.

† **var. speciosa.** SHOWY FLOWERED MAGNOLIA—Of shrubby, branching habit, flowers smaller than Soulangeana, and lighter in color fully a week later and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. One of the hardiest.



WEEPING CHERRY

† **conspicua.** YULAN OR CHINESE WHITE MAGNOLIA—A Chinese species of great beauty. The tree is of medium size, shrub-like in growth while young, but attaining the size of a tree. The flowers are large, pure white and very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

* **acuminata.** CUCUMBER TREE—A magnificent native tree with large pointed entire leaves 6 to 9 inches long; blossoms green and yellow, not conspicuous; fruit resembles a green cucumber and the seeds are covered with a bright scarlet shell in autumn.

† **stellata, syn. Halleana.** HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA—It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white semi-double fragrant flowers earlier than any other Magnolia.

† **tripetala.** UMBRELLA TREE—A hardy, native medium sized tree, with enormous long leaves and large white fragrant flowers, 4 to 6 inches in diameter in June.

PLATANUS. Plane Tree

* **P. occidentalis.** AMERICAN Sycamore or BUTTONWOOD—A well known tree. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

* **orientalis.** ORIENTAL PLANE TREE—Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut. Extensively used for street and park planting.

PERSICA. Flowering Peach

† **P. flore pleno alba.** DOUBLE WHITE FLOWERING PEACH—Very ornamental; flowers pure white.

† **flore pleno rubra.** DOUBLE RED FLOWERING PEACH—Flowers double, rose colored.

PYRUS. Crab

† **P. angustifolia.** BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB—A medium sized, hardy ornamental tree of great beauty. When in bloom this tree presents the appearance of being covered with roses. Fragrant. (See cut.)

† **Parkmanii or Halleana.** PARKMAN'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB—Habit dwarf, a compact grower. Foliage dark green, remaining late on the tree. Flowers very double, dark rose, drooping, and retain their color until they drop from the tree. A beautiful variety.

PYRUS SORBUS. Mountain Ash

* **S. aucuparia.** EUROPEAN MT. ASH—A fine, hardy, ornamental tree, universally esteemed, profusely covered with large clusters of scarlet berries.



TEA'S WEEPING MULBERRY

* **var. quercifolia.** OAK LEAVED MT. ASH—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Height and breadth from 20 to 30 feet. Foliage deeply lobed; bright green above and downy beneath.

† **var. pendula.** WEEPING MT. ASH—A variety of European; grafted high it forms an irregular, spreading but drooping head.

* **P. alba Bolleana.** BOLLEANA OR SILVER POPLAR—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar; leaves glossy, green above and silvery beneath. The bark of this variety is of a rich green color, giving it a distinct and striking appearance.

* **balsamifera candicans.** BALM OF GILEAD—This tree is perhaps the best of the poplars for shade. Well grown trees have the largest and richest foliage of any common poplar.

* **monilifera.** CAROLINA POPLAR—One of the most rapid growing trees; its branches are spreading, the leaves are large, handsome and glossy. The

best of the poplars, and especially adapted to planting in large cities, where it resists the smoke and gas and soon affords a dense shade. (See cut.)

* **fastigiata.** LOMBARDY POPLAR—Its tall fastigate form, sometimes reaching 120 feet makes it indispensable in landscape effects for breaking monotony of outline. Its growth is very rapid. Hardy.

QUERCUS. Oak

* *Q. alba*. AMERICAN WHITE OAK—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.

* *bicolor*. SWAMP WHITE OAK—A massive tree fully grown. It bears quite large, dark-green leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some others. We consider it one of the best sorts for ornamental planting. It thrives quite well in either wet or dry situations.

† *coccinea*. SCARLET OAK—A native species, with handsome, large sinuate toothed leaves, which turn to a bright scarlet in autumn.

* *var. fastigiata*. PYRAMIDAL OAK—A tall, rapid, upright growing variety when young but with age the branches droop. Foliage bright and glossy. One of the best oaks for street planting.

* *rubra*. AMERICAN RED OAK—Very large and of rapid growth, foliage purplish-red in the fall.

ROBINIA. Locust

* *R. pseudo-acacia*. BLACK OR YELLOW LOCUST—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for timber as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish, very fragrant, and appear in June.



AMERICAN ELM

* *macrocarpa*. MOSSY CUP OR BUR OAK—A native of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful of oak leaves. Cup-bearing acorn, fringed and burr-like.

† *palustris*. PIN OAK—Foliage deep-green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree.

† *prinoides*. CHESTNUT LEAVED OAK—One of the finest species; leaves resemble those of the chestnut.

* *robur*. ENGLISH OAK—The Royal Oak of England, a well-known tree of spreading, slow growth.

SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair

* *S. adiantifolia*. MAIDEN HAIR OR GINKGO—A singular and beautiful tree; foliage yellowish green, curiously lobed and marked with delicate Maiden-Hair fern-like leaves. A valuable tree from Japan.

SOPHORA

† *S. Japonica*—A low-growing tree from Japan, with very dark green bark, glossy foliage and creamy-white, pea-shaped flowers in August.

SALIX. Willow

- * **S. Babylonica.** BABYLONICA WEEPING WILLOW—Our common well known weeping willow.
- † **caprea.** COMMON GOAT WILLOW—Like pussy willow, large flowers appearing before the leaves.
- † **var. pendula.** KILMARNOCK WEEPING WILLOW—This variety is grafted on the common willow, and forms a unique small tree, suitable for small yards.
- † **cardinalis.** CARDINAL'S WILLOW—New wood scarlet. This is the most brilliantly colored of the willows.

—Handsome. A valuable variety for winter effect, the bright colored golden bark contrasting harmoniously with other vegetation.

* **Wentworthii.** WENTWORTH'S WEEPING WILLOW—A very choice variety with reddish bark.

* **Wisconsin pendula.** WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW—Similar to the Babylonica, but hardier and is considered valuable on account of its ability to resist severe winters.

TILIA. Linden

The Lиндens are all beautiful, and merit more notice than they receive. They possess many val-



STREET PLANTED WITH CAROLINA POPLAR

- † **laurifolia.** LAUREL LEAF WILLOW—A fine ornamental tree with large shining leaves.
- † **purpurea pendula.** NEW AMERICAN WEEPING WILLOW—An American dwarf, slender branched species, grafted five or six feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees.
- † **Rosmarinifolia.** ROSEMARY WEEPING WILLOW—A very distinct and ornamental tree with long glossy, silvery foliage; makes a very beautiful lawn tree of medium size.
- † **regalis.** ROYAL WILLOW—Largely used for the contrast made by its silvery foliage with greener forms. Very useful and effective.
- * **Thurlow.** WEEPING WILLOW—A new variety of stately proportions with graceful drooping branches and bright, long glossy leaves. One of the hardiest and best of the willows.
- † **vitellina aurantica.** GOLDEN BARK WILLOW

uable qualities, while the flowers yield a delicate perfume.

* **T. Americana.** AMERICAN LINDEN—A rapid growing, beautiful native tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

* **Europaea.** EUROPEAN LINDEN—The broad leaved Linden of Europe, a pyramidal tree with fragrant flowers.

* **var. argentea alba.** WHITE SILVER LEAVED LINDEN—A handsome, vigorous growing tree; leaves whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind. Tips of branches having a drooping tendency.

* **var. rubra laciniata.** CUT LEAVED PYRAMIDAL LINDEN—A medium sized tree of fine habit. Leaves somewhat smaller than those of the common, and deeply and irregularly cut and twisted. Tree quite pyramidal in form. (See cut.)

ULMUS. Elm

The elms are too well known to require a minute description. We call attention to a choice selection having characteristics of habit for a variety of locations.

* **U. Americana.** AMERICAN WHITE ELM—The magnificent monarch of our native forests and acknowledged by all to be the finest tree of rapid growth for the lawn, the street or the park. (See cut.)

* **var. pendula.** WHITE WEEPING ELM—A variety of our common Elm in which the weeping habit is much more evident. Its graceful branches drooping down to the ground. Top grafted.

* **var. Belgica.** BELGIAN ELM—A fine variety, of large size, rapid growth, and fine spreading shape. Valuable for street planting.

* **campestris.** ENGLISH ELM—A superb tree of strong growth, upright or spreading habit, delicate branches, small leaves deeper cut, darker and more numerous than the American varieties; a fine street, park or lawn tree.

† **var. suberosa.** CORK BARKED ENGLISH ELM

—A tree of fine habit, young branches very corky, leaves rough on both sides.

* **var. stricta purpurea.** PURPLE LEAVED ELM—Very erect in growth, with slender branches, densely clothed with dark purple green foliage early in the season. One of the best.

* **Montana.** SCOTCH OR WYCH ELM—A spreading tree of strong growth, very large leaves and smooth bark.

* **var. Huntingdoni.** HUNTINGDON ELM—Of very erect habit, and rapid vigorous growth Bark clear and smooth; one of the finest elms for any purpose.

* **var. superba.** BLANFORD ELM—A tree of noble growth. Smooth, gray bark and large, dark green foliage. An elegant shade tree.

* **var. Ontario.** ONTARIO ELM—A handsome new variety of the Scotch type; an upright grower with smooth bark and broad, dark green leaves. A splendid street tree.

† **var. pendula.** CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM—A very strong growing variety usually grafted high and the top spreads outward and downward; its large foliage is very dense. The peculiar characteristics of this tree make it very popular and valuable for the lawn. (See cut.)



CAMPERDOWN ELM



PLANTING OF SELECTED ARBOR VITAE

EVERGREEN TREES

The following evergreens are mostly very hardy, and particularly adapted to our Northern and Western climates. Many of these make the most ornamental hedges and screens.

ABIES. Fir

A. balsamea. BALSAM SILVER FIR—A very regular symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Canadensis. HEMLOCK—An elegant pyramidal tree with drooping branches and delicate foliage; distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Concolor. CONCOLOR FIR—A distinct variety with yellowish bark on young branches, foliage long and light green. A handsome tree, none better.

Nordmanniana. NORDMAN'S SILVER FIR—Brought from Crimean mountains, pyramidal and compact; foliage heavy dark green, glossy on upper side and slightly blue and silvery on the under side of the numerous leaves.

Nobilis. RED FIR—A native of the Cascade mountains of Washington and Oregon, where it grows frequently 250 feet in height and six to eight feet in diameter.

Douglasii syn. Pseudo-tsuga taxifolia. DOUGLAS SPRUCE OR RED FIR—From Oregon and Washington. It grows to a height of 200 to 350 feet, with a diameter of six to twelve feet. Conical form, spreading branches, leaves light green above, glaucous beneath.

CUPRESSUS. Cypress

C. Lawsoniana. LAWSON'S CYPRESS—A beautiful evergreen from California, with delicate fern-like foliage. Hardy in dry ground.

lutea. YELLOW OR GOLDEN CYPRESS—Of compact habit, with young growth, clear yellow.

argentea. SILVER CYPRESS—Of slender habit with very glaucous almost silvery foliage.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper

J. communis Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER—Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage; a pretty little tree or shrub, and a general favorite.

communis Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER—A beautiful pyramidal hardy evergreen with light or yellowish green foliage. It is quite hardy.

Sabina. SAVIN JUNIPER—A low, spreading tree, with handsome, dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries.

Pyramidal Juniper—(See *Thuya*).

PICEA. Spruce

P. alba—WHITE SPRUCE—A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet of pyramidal form; foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored.

Alcocaiana. A L C O C K ' S SPRUCE—A Japan tree of the greatest value. It is hardy and retains its foliage well, being always of good form. The silvery tint of the lower leaf surface is in brilliant contrast at all times with the deep green above.

excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE—A lofty tree, of perfect pyramidal form remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and wind breaks.

var. inverta. WEEPING NORWAY SPRUCE—A pendulous variety of the Norway Spruce, with larger and brighter foliage than that of the species. The lateral branches of the large trees are as drooping as a willow.

orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE—From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage. Needs protection here while young.

pungens glauca. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE—A most beautiful variety discovered and disseminated from the Rocky Mountains, it is the nearest blue of any evergreen, very distinct in foliage and growth, fine compact habit. It is in great demand as a lawn tree throughout the eastern states where fine specimens are established proving it the best of all evergreen trees for the lawn. Foliage rich blue or sage color.

var. Kosteriana. KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE—A selected strain of the bluest form from the Colorado Blue Spruce. Very blue.

PINUS. Pine

P. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN OR BLACK PINE—A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff, and dark green; growth rapid.

Mugho. DWARF MUGHO PINE—An upright, small beautiful pine bush.

sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE—A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

strobos. WHITE PINE—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green; flourishes in the poorest soils.

RETINOSPORA

R. plumosa—A dense growing evergreen of conical habit. Extremely beautiful with flexible feathery branches.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (KOSTER'S)
(From specimens on our grounds.)

var. aurea—A lovely bright golden form of the above. Hardy and very valuable.

TAXUS. Yew

T. baccata. ENGLISH YEW—A very fine pyramidal variety with dark green foliage; hardy and desirable.

var. fastigiata. IRISH YEW—A strictly pyramidal form with upright branches, dark glossy green.

THUYA. Western Arbor Vitae

T. occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE—This is the finest evergreen for hedges. It is very hardy, and easily transplanted. It grows rapidly and with little care, soon forms a most beautiful hedge.

var. compacta. PARSON'S COMPACT ARBOR VITAE—Habit of growth dense, foliage deep green, very fine.

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE—A select American variety with bright green foliage, globe form and of dwarf habit.

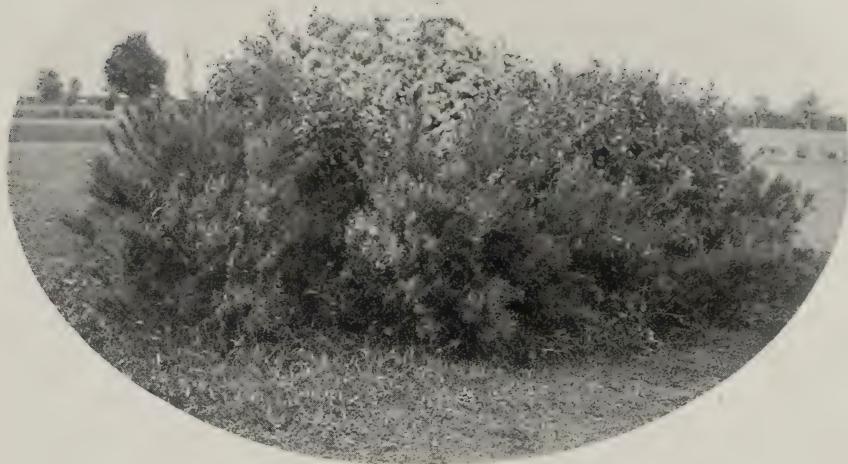
var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE—A very valuable and beautiful upright evergreen of compact habit which is in form of a column similar to Irish Juniper or erect Yew.

var. Siberica. SIBERIAN ARBOR VITAE—Exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact, an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament and hedges. The very best.

orientalis semper aurescens. EVER GOLDEN ARBOR VITAE—Of dwarf habit but free growth. It retains its golden tint the year round. One of the best golden variegated evergreens.



PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITAE
(From specimens on our grounds.)



BED OF SPIREAS ON OUR GROUNDS

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

The discovery of new species and varieties of shrubs increases the interest in this vast class of plants. They are mostly of medium or small size, enabling one to plant a large variety on a small plot, and the wonderful assortment of foliage from darkest green and purple to the light orange and silver tints, in addition to the great variety of color in the blossoms, covering the entire season with beauty and fragrance, all unite to keep up an interest in their plantings, and we note an improved demand for them from year to year. Our assortments are selected and grown from the best.

Shrubs with Variegated or Colored Foliage—*Althaea Variegated*, *Filbert*, *Barberry*, *Corchorus*, *Dogwood*, *Elder Golden* and *Variegated*, *Prunus Pissardi*, *Syringa Golden*, *Weigelia*, *Spirea*.

Shrubs that Flower in May—*Almond*, *Forsythia*, *Honeysuckle*, *Japan Quince*, *Lilac*, *Exochordia*, *Prunus Triloba*, *Snowball*, *Spirea*, *Tree Paeonia*.

In June—*Akebia*, *Clematis*, *Deutzia*, *Dogwood*, *Elaeagnus Longipes*, *Honeysuckle*, *Lilac*, *Paeonia Herbaceous*, *Rhododendron*, *Snowball*, *Spirea*, *Syringa*, *Weigelia*, *Wistaria*.

In July—*Clethra*, *Clematis*, *Spirea*, *Honeysuckle*, *Elder*.

In August and September—*Althaea*, *Bignonia*, *Clematis*, *Honeysuckle*, *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*.

Shrubs whose Flowers are Succeeded by Ornamental Fruit—*Barberry*, *scarlet berries* in September; *Chinese Matrimony Vine*, *red berries*; *Dogwood (Red-Branched)*, *white berries* in September; *Dogwood (Cornelian Cherry)*, *red berries* in August; *Elder*, *purple fruit* in August; *Elaeagnus Longipes*, *deep orange red berries*, *very showy*; *Highbush Cranberry*; *Strawberry Tree*, *red fruit*; *Mahonia*, *bluish berries* in July; *Rosa Rugosa*.

AMYGDALUS. Almond

A. flore pleno alba. DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING ALMOND—A beautiful shrub with small double white blossoms.

flore pleno rubra. DWARF DOUBLE ROSE FLOWERING ALMOND—These are extremely beautiful shrubs like above with rosy blossoms.



EXOCHORDA

AMORPHA

A. fruticosa. FALSE INDIGO—Long pendulous branches, the indigo-colored flowers in finger-like spikes. Valuable for massing. Good on poor soil.

AZALIA

A. mollis.—A splendid hardy species from Japan. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, like those of the Rhododendron, in fine trusses and of various colors.

Pontica. GHENT VARIETIES—This class of Azaleas are sufficiently hardy for open air culture and will stand our winters without protection, though a mulching of straw or loose litter is desirable, at least until they become established. They are among the most beautiful of flowering shrubs, presenting the best effect where massed in beds. They require no other than an ordinary garden soil, with moderate fertilizing each year. Can be furnished in all colors.

BERBERIS. Barberry

A most beautiful shrub, growing in height from four to six feet, very rich in color of leaf and flower, and especially ornamental in the autumn and winter.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY—A handsome deciduous shrub, with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with scarlet fruit.

var. purpurea. PURPLE LEAVED BARBERRY—Valuable for its rich, dark purple foliage, and scarlet fruit.

Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY—This is a most interesting and valuable shrub from Japan. Habit dwarf and spreading but delicate and shapely; blooms in May are white, and berries scarlet, and in profusion. The very best hardy ornamental hedge plant we have. Autumn foliage brilliant. (See cut, page 62.)

BENZOIN

B. odoriferum. SPICE BUSH—Attractive on account of its handsome foliage which turns yellow in the fall and for its red berries. Bark is aromatic.

CORNUS. Dogwood

C. alterni Colia. ALTERNATE-LEAVED DOGWOOD—Flowers creamy white in large bunches, very fragrant; followed by blue berries in fall. Foliage large; distinct and curious in its habit of growth.

alba. WHITE—Bright blood-red branches mostly with glaucous bloom when young. Flowers white early in June.

circinata. ROUND-LEAVED DOGWOOD—A native species with round leaves; downy beneath. Flowers small white in June and July. Fruit light blue.

mascula. CORNELIAN CHERRY—A small tree, a native of Europe, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves.

var. variegata. MASCULA VARIEGATED—A variety of the above, foliage variegated with silver, low spreading branches with clusters of white flowers in June.

paniculata. PANICLED DOGWOOD—Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath. Flowers greenish white; fruit white.

Siberica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD—A rare and remarkable variety with bright red bark in winter.

var. variegata. SIBERICA VARIEGATED—Silver margined leaves; very much like Elegans but leaves are larger and without the red tint.

stolonifera—See alba.

Spaethii—One of the finest of recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow, and most distinct and valuable in all planting.

sericea. SILKY DOGWOOD—Dull red branches, narrow leaves, silky or downy; fruit blue.

sanguinea. RED OSIER DOGWOOD—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is red.

var. elegantissima variegata—ELEGANS VARIEGATED LEAVED—A new and remarkable variety with dark green foliage, margined with silver and red; wood very dark retaining its color the entire winter. A very beautiful and attractive shrub for lawns and group planting; a strong grower and perfectly hardy. This shrub has no superior for elegance of form and beauty of foliage.

CARYOPTERIS. Blue Spirea

C. mastacanthus—A beautiful Chinese shrub, forming a neat bush about three or four feet high. Commencing in midsummer, it gives a constant succession of bloom until checked by hard frost. The flowers are a rich shade of lavender or pale blue; very pretty and desirable.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Scented Shrub

C. floridus—One of the most desirable shrubs; flowers in June and at intervals afterwards, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers; its blooms are abundant and chocolate color.

CARAGANA

C. arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE—A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

CEANOOTHUS. New Jersey Tea

C. American—A low growing shrub; flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places.

CLETHRÁ. Sweet Pepper Bush

C. alnifolia—Growth low and dense, leaves abundant and light green; numerous small spikes of white and very fragrant flowers in July; a valuable shrub.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe

C. Virginica—A native tree or shrub, foliage light green, flowers in racemes, very delicate white. One of the best hardy shrubs for the lawn.

COTONEASTER

C. Simonsii—A medium sized shrub, flowers white, slightly pinkish; fruit bright red. A native of the Himalayas. Blooms in July.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna

C. arborescens—Native of the south of Europe. A large shrub with small delicate foliage, and yellow, pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

CORCHORUS. Kerria

C. Japonica—This fine shrub is of a spreading habit, with slender green branches and globular yellow flowers.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED KERRIA—This variety makes dwarf twiggy growth has white and green variegated leaves, and bears single, pale yellow flowers.

CORYLUS. Filbert

C. avellana.—ENGLISH FILBERT—See Nuts.



PURPLE LEAF FILBERT

var. atropurpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT—A very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves; distinct and fine. Color good all the season. (See Cut.)

DEUTZIA

These shrubs are natives of Japan, from which country most of our finest shrubs have been introduced. They are extremely hardy, have very luxuriant foliage and a great profusion of exceedingly attractive flowers.

D. crenata flore pleno rosea. PINK FLOWERING DEUTZIA—Flowers double tinged with rose.

var. flore pleno alba. CANDIDA OR WHITE FLOWERING DEUTZIA—Flowers double pure silvery white.

var. Pride of Rochester—One of the finest varieties, producing large double white flowers; the back of the petals slightly tinted with rose. It excels all of the older sorts in size of flower, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; blooms early in June.

gracilis. SLENDER BRANCHED DEUTZIA—A charming species, introduced from Japan by Dr. Siebold; flowers pure white; fine for pot culture, as it flowers freely at a low temperature in winter. Very dwarf and slender growth. An excellent forcing plant.

var. aurea. NEW GOLDEN LEAVED DEUTZIA GRACILIS—A very beautiful low growing and bushy golden leaved shrub.

hybrida Lemoinei—New. A remarkably fine hybrid between gracilis and parvi flora. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large snow-white flowers, much superior to gracilis and quite distinct from all other Deutzias.

DIERVILLA. Weigelia

Of Japanese origin, producing in June and July superb large trumpet shaped flowers, of various colors, from the purest white to the richest red; very ornamental in the fall.

D. alba—One of the finest plants in the spring, very hardy and a rapid grower; flowers white.

amabilis—A pink-flowered variety and one of the best.

Candida—It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large sized shrub; flower pure white and produced in great profusion in June and the plants continue to bloom during the summer.



ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES

Eva Rathke—A popular new kind, of erect form and vigorous habit. The deep carmine-red flowers are the best of the red-flowering sorts.

Desboisii—A deep rose colored or red variety, similar in growth to Weigela Rosea, but darker.

Floribunda—Of erect habit. Dark reddish purple. One of the best. A compact, slender grower.

Hortensis rubra, syn. Japonica—Abundant light crimson flowers.

rosea—A beautiful and hardy shrub, with rose-colored flowers rich in profusion, introduced from China; very hardy; blooms in June.

Nana variegata—A conspicuous variety, with foliage finely marked with yellow and green; very ornamental. Of dwarf habit; flowers very light pink.

Seiboldii variegata—Very much like the above except that the variegation is not so yellow

and the plant is somewhat more erect in growth.

Van Houttei—Clear carmine flowers, profuse bloomer.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush

E. grandiflora—A vigorous growing shrub from China, forming a compact bush 10 to 12 feet high; can be trimmed into any desired shape. The flowers are borne in slender racemes of 8 to 10 florets each, on light and wiry branches that bend beneath their load of bloom just enough to be graceful. It is perfectly hardy; flowers pure white. Very useful for cut flowers. (See Cut).

ELEAGNUS

E. longipes. JAPANESE SILVER THORN—A remarkable new shrub from Japan. Foliage glossy, silvery tinge underneath, bark covered with peculiar brown spots which remain all winter. Flowers not large, but the bush is covered in July with large bright red berries,

which are edible and of a sprightly and agreeable flavor.

angustifolia. RUSSIAN OLIVE OR OLEASTER—Conspicuous for the silvery hue of the foliage.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Tree

See also under Vines.

E. Americanus. AMERICAN BURNING BUSH. A tall growing shrub with larger leaves than the European, turning to scarlet in autumn; fruit large, dark red.

alatus. CORK BARKED EUONYMUS—Of dwarf, compact habit; wood very coky; leaves small. Very beautiful in autumn when foliage turns bright red.

Europæus. EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH—Forms a tree sometimes 30 feet in height. Fruit rose-colored.



TREE HYDRANGEA

FORSYTHIA

F. fortunei—Growth upright, foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow. One of the best EARLY flowering shrubs, the flowers appearing before the leaves. Very hardy.

intermedia—Flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *viridissima* but hardier.

suspensa. WEEPING FORSYTHIA—Resembles the *Fortunei* in its flowers, but the plant has a drooping habit.

viridissima—A fine shrub, with bright yellow flowers, very early in spring.

HYDRANGEA

H. Otaksa—From Japan. Corymbs of flowers of very large size, deep rose color; foliage larger than other varieties of the species. Growth vigorous, very attractive. Needs protection in winter.

paniculata grandiflora—One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet, and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles, nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back

HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora—Continued

every spring at least one-half of last season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. One of the finest shrubs, and valuable on account of its late flowering properties.

ramulis coccineis. **RED BRANCHED**—A free blooming variety producing large, well formed trusses of deep rose-colored flowers. Its branches are dark red. Not hardy.

Thomas Hogg—Flowers are the purest white, and are produced from July to September. A most showy shrub and especially valuable for decorative purposes; requires protection in winter.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort

H. aureum. **GOLDEN HYPERICUM**—One of the finest of medium growing shrubs forming a dense globular head, and producing a constant succession of golden-yellow flowers in great abundance for a period of several weeks. The foliage is of good color and form.

kalmianum—A very pretty native shrub, with rich green foliage and bright yellow blossoms. Much used in landscape planting.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn

H. rhamnoides—Silvery gray foliage which makes it useful in landscape effects; also valued for its clusters of bright red berries.

HALESIA. Silver Bell

H. tetrapetala—A small native tree, bearing most beautiful bell-shaped flowers, similar to the Snowdrop but much larger. Blooms in May.

HIBISCUS. Althaea or Rose of Sharon

This is a very desirable class of shrubs blooming in the autumn months, when few other shrubs are in blossom, of the easiest cultivation, and hardy.

H. Syriacus. var. Boule de Feu—Double violet red.

var. flore pleno variegata. **VARIEGATED LEAVED ALTHEA**—Of dwarf, spreading habit, leaves variegated and clearly defined. It stands the sun well. A conspicuous variety with the foliage finely marked with light yellow, and producing inconspicuous purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

var. LADY STANLEY—Red and white.

var. pulcherrina—Double white with dark red center.

var. flore pleno purpurea—Double purple.

var. flore pleno rubra—Double red.

var. totus alba—Single, pure white.

var. totus rubra—Single, pure red.

var. flore pleno variegata. **PAINTED LADY**—White petals shaded pink, purple outside.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

See also under Vines

L. Alberti or Hispida. SIBERIAN HONEYSUCKLE

—July and August. Leaves very narrow, two inches long; bluish color, on very slender, drooping branches. A little, round, pendulous bush but the blossoms are the wonderful part, they are thickly set on the branches, much larger than the common sorts, and of a porcelain-blue color, with a fragrance that is indescribable.



TARTARIAN BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

fragrantissima—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen.

Morrowii. MORROW'S HONEYSUCKLE—A vigorous broad spreading shrub bearing numerous yellow flowers, followed by showy crimson fruit which remains on the plant a long time and gives a very choice effect.

Tartarica rubra. RED TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—A well known sort. Blooms in May. Bright red flowers and followed with showy fruit.

Var. rosea. PINK TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—A beautiful shrub, producing large bright pink flowers striped with white, in June.

Var. alba. WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE—Forms an upright bush with white flowers and followed with yellow fruit.

MAHONIA. Ashberry

M. aquifolium. HOLLY LEAVED MAHONIA—A very pretty shrub, with dark, prickly leaves and bright yellow flowers in May. Foliage glossy and scarlet in autumn, nearly evergreen.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange or Syringa

An invaluable shrub, of vigorous habit, exceedingly hardy, handsome foliage and producing beautiful white flowers.

P. argentea. BOULE' d ARGENT—Double flowers with a beautiful silvery tinge, dwarf habit.

aurea. GOLDEN SYRINGA—A new gold leaf shrub of delicate growth and beauty. It is sufficiently free to make it very valuable for clumps and hedges.

grandiflora. LARGE FLOWERING SYRINGA—Habit strong with large white flowers.

Coronarius. SYRINGA GARLAND—A very fine shrub, with wonderful sprays of sweet scented flowers.

flore pleno. DOUBLE FLOWERING SYRINGA—Habit strong, dwarf growing, with semi-double white flowers.

PRUNUS. Plum

P. triloba. DOUBLE FLOWERING PLUM—A very hardy and beautiful tree form shrub covered in early spring with a profusion of double pink flowers an inch in diameter.

Pissardi. PURPLE LEAVED PLUM—A beautiful purple leaved shrub of recent introduction. The branches are very dark purple, the leaves when first formed are rich crimson, changing to dark purple, and retain this beautiful color, until they drop, late in autumn. No other shrub or tree retains its color like this.

PYRUS JAPONICA Japan Quince

P. Japonica rubra. SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE—Especially well adapted for hedges and ornamental shrubbery. Its beautiful red flowers and rich green foliage make a very charming landscape.

var. alba. WHITE JAPAN QUINCE—Flowers slightly tinged with pink. A very beautiful shrub but not so showy as the former.

PTELIA. Hop Tree

P. trifoliata. GREEN LEAVED HOP TREE—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit. Fruit winged and in clusters; flowers in June.

Var. aurea. GOLDEN HOP TREE—Bright golden foliage, which unlike most other yellow-leaved shrubs, does not fade, but retains its brilliant color until frost. One plant lights up an entire group in the border.

ROBINIA. Locust

See also under Ornamental Trees

R. hispida. ACACIA OR MOSS LOCUST—A native species of spreading irregular growth, with elegant clusters of rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals all the season.

RIBES. Currant

The flowering currants are of easy cultivation and hardy, and are very interesting from their profuse flowering in early spring.

R. aureum. YELLOW FLOWERING OR MISSOURI CURRANT—A native species, with glabrous, shining leaves and yellow flowers.

Gordoniianum—GORDON'S FLOWERING CURRANT—A valuable and profuse flowering variety. Flowers crimson and yellow, in pendant clusters.



PURPLE FRINGE. RHUS COTINUS

(For description see page 54)

Sanguineum—CRIMSON FLOWERING CURRANT—An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

Crandall's—A seedling from the west; blooms profusely; bright yellow flowers; fruit of a red black color.

RUBUS. Raspberry

R. odorata. FLOWERING RASPBERRY—Large foliage, pretty rose-purple flowers.

sorbifolia. STRAWBERRY RASPBERRY—A cross between the strawberry and raspberry. Fruit large and brilliant, fine green foliage all summer. Very ornamental for borders and bedding.



SPIRAEA ANTHONY WATERER
(For description see page 55)

RHODOTYPUS

R. kerriodes.—A Japanese shrub of medium size, very ornamental, with handsome foliage and large single white flowers in the latter part of May.

RHODODENDRON. Rosebay

The Rhododendrons are the finest of all evergreen shrubs; the leaves are broad, green and glossy, surmounted with scarlet, purple and white clusters of large flowers, many of them as large as a small bouquet. They need a slight protection in winter in this climate and to be shaded from the hot sun in summer.

R. Catawbiense.—Clusters of lilac and violet flowers succeeds best in our climate.

Named Hybrids.—Fine budded plants sold in assortment of colors, or by name.

RHUS. Sumac

R. cotinus. PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE.—From the south of Europe. A shrub much admired for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in mid-summer. It grows 10-12 ft. high, and spreads so as to require considerable space.

glabra. SMOOTH SUMAC—Very effective in autumn with its crimson seeds and foliage.

var. laciiniata. CUT LEAVED SUMAC—A very striking plant of medium size, with deeply cut leaves, resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn.

typhnia. STAGHORN SUMAC—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage and scarlet fruit in autumn.

var. laciiniata. CUT LEAVED STAGHORN SUMAC—A very graceful shrub, with delicate fern like leaves, most brilliant in the autumn.

STEPHANANDRA

S. flexuosa.—A thick shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage that is almost as delicate as a fern and turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn. In June, small inconspicuous fragrant flowers run up and down the branches. Grows easily and is adapted to rocky places and shrubbery borders.

SAMBUCUS. Elder

S. Canadensis. COMMON ELDER—Broad panicles of white flowers in July, reddish purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub.

Nigra. BLACK BERRIED ELDER—A native of Europe, of medium size, with purplish-black berries in September.

var. aurea. GOLDEN ELDER—A handsome variety, with golden yellow foliage. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

var. laciiniata. CUT LEAF ELDER - A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves; one of the best cut-leaved shrubs.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED LEAF ELDER—Of strong healthy growth; foliage mottled with yellow and white. One of the best variegated leaved shrubs.

racemosa sym. pubens). RED BERRIED ELDER—Panicles of white flowers in spring, followed by bright red berries.

SPIRAEA. Meadow Sweet

The Spiræas are desired for their healthy habit of growth, and their continuous blooms. The foliage of some varieties changes to brilliant scarlet in the fall. All of them are easily grown and require little care.

S. arguta. One of the finest of early spring blooming shrubs of light open habit of growth, with small deep-green foliage; and in early May each branch is quite enveloped in a wealth of minute purest white flowers. An acquisition worthy of every garden.

Billardi.—Bloomis nearly all summer; rose colored; fine; showy.

Bumalda.—A variety from Japan; blooms all summer. Showy rose colored flowers. Growth dense and of dwarf habit.

SPIRAEA—Continued.

var. Anthony Waterer—A new dwarf compact-growing shrub. Blossoms in broad flat heads of beautiful deep red color. A perpetual bloomer.

Callosa—Red flowering spirea of dwarf habit, very fine and hardy.

var. alba—A white flowering Spirea of dwarf habit very fine and hardy; blooms in July, August and September.

Douglasii—A native shrub very hardy with panicles beautiful deep pink.

grandiflora. LARGE FLOWERING SPIREA—Has very large, cream colored flowers; very showy. A strong grower.

lanceolata. REEVESII—A charming shrub, with round heads of white flowers and narrow pointed leaves. Blossoms in May.

opulifolia—A very strong growing shrub. Valuable for massing. White flowers in June.

var. aurea. GOLDEN SPIREA—An interesting variety, with golden yellow foliage, and tinted flowers in June. Very conspicuous. Strong grower and distinct.

prunifolia BRIDAL WREATH—Beautiful white flowers double and very profuse. Blooms in May. Foliage scarlet in autumn. (See cut).

sorbifolia—A vigorous species with leaves like the Mountain Ash, and long elegant spikes of white flowers.

tomentosum—STEEPLEBUSH—Valuable because it blooms late and very decorative with its showy panicles.

Thunbergii—A Japanese species of small size, with narrow delicate leaves and small white flowers; one of the best.

ulmifolia. ELM LEAVED SPIREA—July. Elm-like leaves, and large clusters of white flowers.

filipendula. DROPWORT—(Herbaceous). Foliage dense, dark green and beautifully cut. Blooms in showy heads of white flowers.

Van Houttei—The finest of all Spireas, a most charming and graceful shrub having pure white flowers in clusters. Extraordinary profuse in bloom, and plant is a vigorous grower and very hardy. (See cut.)

SYRINGA. Lilac

S. Chinensis alba. CHINESE WHITE LILAC—Growth similar to Persian, but blooms nearer white.

var. pendula. JAPAN WEEPING LILAC—A very graceful white weeping tree of small size.

Japonica. GIANT JAPAN TREE LILAC—A species from Japan. Leaves thick, pointed, leathery and dark; flowers in very large panicles, creamy white and privet like. Makes a small tree and is desirable because of its distinct foliage and late blooming.

Josikaea—Thick shining leaves and clusters of purple flowers; much later than common Lilacs. Very desirable.

Persica. PERSIAN PURPLE LILAC—Native of Persia. Leaves small dark green: flowers abundant, delicate and purple.

var. alba. PERSIAN WHITE LILAC—Same habit of growth as foregoing. Blossoms in long panicles, white tinged with purple.

Rubra de Marley—A very free bloomer; flowers reddish-purple; one of the best varieties for winter forcing.

Rothamagensis ROUEN OR RED LILAC—A distinct hybrid variety with reddish flowers; panicles of great size and very abundant.

Villosa—A new Japanese variety; flowers large, light purple in bud, white when open: fragrant; very late bloomer and most desirable.

vulgaris. COMMON PURPLE LILAC—Blossoms early, reddish purple.

var. alba. COMMON WHITE LILAC—Blossoms early, pure white and very fragrant.

var. Charles X—A strong growing sort; large, loose clusters of purple flowers; an improved variety of the vulgaris.



SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA



SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI

(For description see page 55)

var. Caerula superba—Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open clear blue; trusses large, rather loose.

var. Dr. Breitschneider—A very beautiful lilac, especially worthy of cultivation. Much like Lamarck but darker.

var. Frau Dammann—Immense panicles of white flowers of very large size. Best white variety.

var. grandiflora—Very large pure white trusses of flowers.

var. La Marck—Very large panicle; individual flowers, very double, rosy lilac.

var. Ludwig Spaeth—Panicle long; individual flowers large. Single; dark purplish red. The finest of its color.

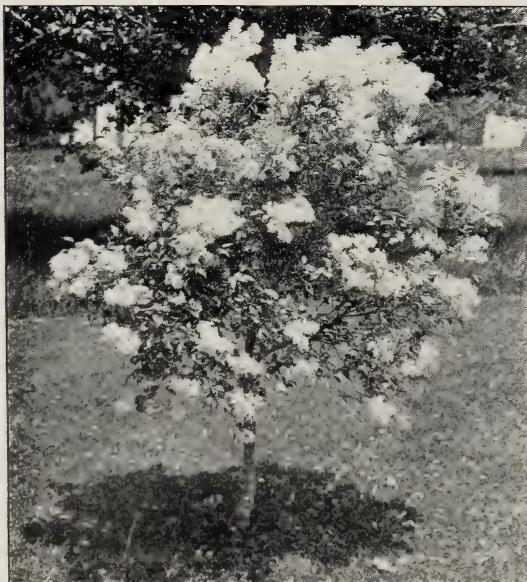
var. Mad. Casimir Perier—Large trusses of very double, creamy white flowers. One of the very best.

var. Marie Le Graye—Large panicles of pure white flowers. A valuable variety for forcing.

var. Michael Buchner—Plant dwarf; panicle erect and very large; very double, color pale lilac; distinct and fine.

var. President Grevy—A new variety; strong grower; blossoms in very large clusters of semi-double bluish flowers; one of the best.

var. Virginite—Flowers large, double, rose, shade of La France Rose.



CHINESE WHITE LILAC

(For description see page 53)

SYMPHORICARPUS. Snowberry

S. vulgaris RED FRUITED SNOWBERRY OR INDIAN CURRANT—Red-fruited or Indian currant. A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage flowers and fruit small purple and hangs all winter.

var. variegata. VARIEGATED LEAVED
—Variegated form of the above.

racemosus. WHITE SNOWBERRY—
A well-known shrub with small pink
flowers, large white berries that hang
on the plant through part of the
winter.

TAMARIX

T. Africa—Foliage very fine and feathery on slim branches, flowers pink, very small and very numerous so as to cover the branches of preceding year's growth. The peculiar flowers and leaves makes this an attractive shrub.

Chinensis—A strong upright grower; foliage delicate, and of a lively green color; rose-colored flowers in September.

Gallica—July. Very showy in bloom. Pink blossoms; later than the African.

Germanica—Foliage bluish green, flowers pink, a native of North China and Japan.

Indica—Beautiful deep green foliage with plume-like pink flowers in September.

Tetrandra—Flowers a light pink, almost white, blooming in May and June.

VIBURNUM. Arrow Wood

V. dentatum—June. Glossy, handsome leaves, white flowers and fine steel-blue berries in fall.



LILAC (MAD. CASIMER PERIER)

A beautiful double white variety. (For description see page 55)



TREE LILAC (SYRINGA JAPONICA)
(For description see page 55)

Populus. Highbush Cranberry—Foliage yellowish-green, large, whitish, blooms in June. In the fall covered with large red berries.

var. sterilis. COMMON SNOWBALL—A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers the latter part of May.



HIGHBUSH CRANBERRY



COMMON SNOWBALL
(For description see page 57)

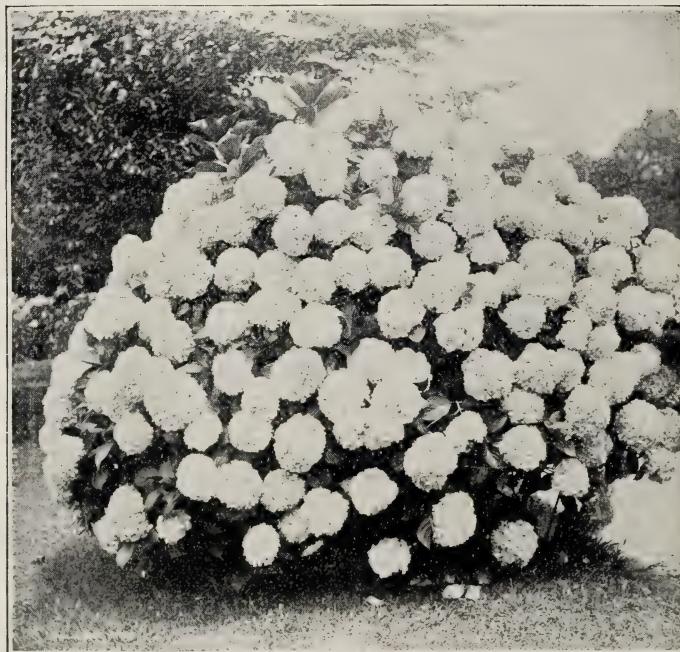
plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL—Handsome plicated leaves; globular heads of pure white neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

tomentosum. SINGLE FLOWERED JAPAN SNOWBALL—Flowers pure white, borne along the branch in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous, and free-blooming.

lantana. LANTANA LEAVED—A large shrub with soft heavy leaves and large clusters of white flowers, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage late.

XANTHOCERAS

X. sorbitolia—A large growing shrub or small tree from China, foliage similar to Mountain Ash. The flowers are about the size of Horse-chestnut blossoms and white with a pink eye, borne in long spikes in great abundance.



JAPAN SNOWBALL



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

CLIMBING SHRUBS OR VINES

AKEBIA

A. quinata—A rapid growing climber with clover-like leaves. Flowers in clusters, purple.

AMPELOPSIS

A. Englemanni—Very similar to *Quinquefolia*, clings closely to its support, and is a valuable vine for covering walls and trellises and for running over trees and ugly places. The five-fingered leaves are handsome at all times and very bright in the fall.

quinquefolia. AMERICAN IVY OR VIRGINIA CREEPER—A very rapid growing vine covered with heavy digitate leaves affording shade and of great beauty when changing to scarlet in autumn. The best climber to grow over porches, rocks or tree stumps. Very hardy.

Veitchii. BOSTON OR JAPAN IVY—The now famous Japan or Boston Ivy used so extensively to cover brick or stone buildings. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting a surface and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty. The plants when young should have a winter protection, but when well established no vine cares for itself equal to this superb variety.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Dutchman's Pipe

A. Siphon. BIRTHWORT—A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with very large heart-shaped leaves and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Flower

B. radicans—A strong climber. Foliage dark green and pinnate. Flowers in clusters trumpet shape orange red, 5 to 6 inches long at intervals through the summer.

grandiflora—A variety having large dark orange colored flowers.

CELASTRUS. Bitter Sweet

C. scandens—A fine native climber with clusters of orange red seeds.

CLEMATIS. Virgin's Bower

No class of climbing plants excels the clematis, in its diversity of foliage and flowers. To succeed with them they require a rich, deep, loamy soil sufficiently moist to afford plenty of nutriment.

We select the following varieties from a very large number to represent the better types, as these have all proved very satisfactory.

LARGE FLOWERING HYBRID SORTS

C. Duchess of Edinburgh—Double, white, fragrant.

Jackmanni—Large, rich violet purple, flowers in masses and a successive bloomer.

Henryi—Very large, white and prolific bloomer. The best white.

Madam Edouard Andre—New, large, deep velvety crimson flowers. A fine bloomer, a great acquisition.

Sieboldii or Ramona—Large, very fine, bright blue flowers.

SELECT LIST OF OLD AND NEW SORTS

C. Coccinea. LEATHER FLOWER—A curious bell-shaped heavy petaled flower, borne in profusion for a long season, color bright scarlet. (See cut.)

Crispa—Form of blossom similar to above, of lilac color.

Flamula—A very vigorous climber and one of the oldest in cultivation. Flowers abundant, small, white, fragrant.

Paniculata—A new Japanese plant which has proved perfectly hardy, one of the finest climbers, vigorous handsome foliage; produces late in summer, a profusion of medium sized pure white deliciously fragrant flowers. (See cut.)

Virginiana—AMERICAN WHITE CLEMATIS—One of the most rapid growers, producing quantities of greenish white flowers, succeeded by brown hairy-like seed plumes.

EUONYMOUS

E. marginata alba. VARIEGATED LEAVED EUONYMOUS—Silver striped and edged with silver; a beautiful evergreen plant; slow grower; valuable for edging borders.

radicans—Foliage green, edged with silver; more hardy than the preceding.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle

L. aurea reticulata. GOLDEN LEAVED HONEYSUCKLE—The most beautiful variety of this class of climbers; leaves of bright green, and golden yellow; fine for bedding, pot culture or for hanging baskets; perfectly hardy.

flava. YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Very fragrant, yellow trumpet flowers.

Halleana. HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE—A strong growing variety, almost evergreen, holding its foliage until late in January. The flowers are pure white and yellow, very fragrant and cover the vines from July to December. The best bloomer of all the Honeysuckles.

Japonica. CHINESE TWINING HONEYSUCKLE—Retains its foliage nearly all winter; is quite fragrant and a desirable variety.

Heckrottii—A new climbing variety; flowers rose color outside, yellow center. A good bloomer and strong grower.

perlymenum. BELGICA, MONTHLY FRAGRANT OR DUTCH HONEYSUCKLE—Sweet-scented, very fine; continues in bloom all summer.

pallida—White and Straw-colored fragrant flowers shining, deep green leaves.



MATRIMONY VINE

semperflorens. SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Strong rapid grower, scarlet fragrant trumpet flowers. Blossoms all summer.

HEDERA. Ivy

H. helix. ENGLISH IVY—An old variety, a hardy climbing evergreen.

var. marginata argentea. NEW SILVER STRIPED—Deep green leaves, heavily margined with white.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine

L. Sinensis. CHINESE MATRIMONY VINE—A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long; the contrast between the glossy, dark green foliage and shining scarlet fruit being exceedingly beautiful. (See cut.)

WISTARIA

W. magnifica. AMERICAN PURPLE—An elegant climber with bluish purple, sweet-scented flowers; and a rapid grower.

Sinensis. CHINESE PURPLE WISTARIA—A beautiful climber of very rapid growth and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in June and also in the autumn; is perfectly hardy and one of the most superb climbing vines ever introduced.

var. alba. CHINESE WHITE WISTARIA—Similar in form to the above, except in the color of the flowers, which in these are pure white. Planted together with the purple, a most magnificent effect is obtained.



HEDGE OF BARBERRY THUNBERGII
(The best plant for a hardy ornamental hedge)

HEDGES

The idea of planting hedges for use as well as for ornament, for the protection of orchards, farms and gardens, is a practical one, and rapidly becoming appreciated.

They serve as a protection against winds and prevent the blowing off of fruit. We know that our gardens are earlier, and that our fruits ripen better when protected by such screens. Nothing can be more beautiful than ornamental hedges of Evergreens, or shrubs well kept and pruned to serve as boundary lines or as divisions between the lawn and garden, or to hide unsightly places. By using medium-sized plants, a hedge can be made as cheaply as a good fence can be built, and then, with little care, it becomes every year more and more "a thing of beauty." An attraction in our best-kept places.

FOR ORNAMENT

Among the plants adopted to ornamental hedges, the **American Arbor Vitæ** and the **Norway Spruce** take the first place. We also recommend for more variety, the Hemlock, Siberian Arbor Vitæ, **Japan Quince**, Althea, Barberry, Buckthorn, Privet, **Tartarian Honeysuckle**, **Spiræas**, **Deutzia**, **Philadelphus**, Box, and Mahonia.

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, we recommend **Norway Spruce**, Austrian, Scotch and White Pine, **American Arbor Vitæ**, to which we may add Carolina Poplar and Silver-Leaved Maple.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING

Evergreens must be handled with care, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. Plants for hedges being generally set when quite small, should be placed about nine inches apart; larger sized plants will require more space.

Buckthorn, Honey Locust and Osage Orange are generally planted in double rows, about nine inches apart.

PRUNING

Evergreens should be pruned in spring, just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the **Arbor Vitæ** should the growth be too rapid.

BUXUS. Box

B. sempervirens. TREE BOX—Very ornamental, slow growing variety, with small shining dark green foliage. One of the most useful varieties. Thrives in any well drained soil, stands all kinds of pruning, and is grown in many forms.

var. suffruticosa nana. DWARF BOX—A very slow growing variety, with small, glossy, dark green foliage. The well known form so extensively used for Box borders.

BERBERRIS. Barberry

B. Thunbergii. JAPANESE BARBERRY—This shrub we particularly recommend to our patrons

form and can be trimmed to any desired shape; flowers during June and July. Desirable for hedges.

vulgaris. ENGLISH PRIVET—Bears pretty spikes of white flowers, succeeded by bunches of black berries like currants; makes a beautiful hardy hedge plant.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES

For turning cattle and for farm hedges in general, the following will be found very serviceable:

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn

R. cartharticus—A fine, robust, hardy shrub of European origin, with dark green foliage,



IBOTA PRIVET
(The best privet for a hardy ornamental hedge)

for a hedge plant. Its hardiness, bushiness and beautiful foliage promise to make it our most popular hedge. The foliage turns a beautiful copper color in the fall and brilliant fruit remain on all winter. (See cut).

LIGUSTRUM. Privet

L. Ibotia. IBOTA—A pretty Japanese shrub with slender twig-like branches and small lanceolate leaves. It has round, shining, black berries. Very ornamental and perfectly hardy.

var. Regelianum. REGEL'S PRIVET—Low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches and oblong leaves. Very graceful and perfectly hardy.

ovalifolium. CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Rapid grower with bright shining leaves. This shrub grows freely in almost any soil, is compact in

white flowers and small, black fruit. A popular hedge plant.

MACLURA. Osage Orange

M. aurantiaca—A native tree of medium size and spreading habit. Leaves bright, shining green, broad and sharp pointed. The fruit resembles an orange.

GLEBITSCHIA. Honey Locust

G. triacanthos—A rapid growing native tree, with powerful spines and delicate foliage. Very useful as a defensive hedge plant.



WILLIAM AGNEW DAHLIA

DAHLIAS

We have added to our collection of this superb plant many new ones. No plant is more easy of culture, and none show such a vast range of colors and combinations and give such a profusion of autumn bloom as the old dahlia and its new varieties.

We can now offer New Large Flowering and Pompon varieties, also Single Dahlias, New Cactus and a large list of old standard varieties with an extensive range of color.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PLANTS

The following collections are mostly perennial, the growth of each year is killed to the ground by winter frosts, but the roots remain in the ground perfectly hardy ready to grow again in the spring. This class of plants is very satisfactory as they need but little care and an assortment of them will furnish blossoms early and late.

ANEMONE. Wind Flower

A. Japonica rubra. RED ANEMONE—Flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, bright purple rose with golden centers, borne in great profusion from July to November.

Japonica alba. WHITE ANEMONE—A variety of the preceding, flowers pure white with a golden center.

ARUNDO. The Reed

A. donax. GREAT REED—A hardy strong growing variety from Spain, grows 10 to 15 feet. Rich green broad pointed leaves.

ASTILBE. Spirea

A. Japonica. JAPANESE SPIREA—A beautiful herbaceous plant, blooming in dense spikes of pure white feather like flowers.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine

A. caerulea. SKY BLUE COLUMBINE—Flowers large blue with white petals.

ALTHEA ROSEA. Hollyhock

If planted in good rich moist soil, they are satisfactory perennial plants. The double sorts are very fine, growing on tall stems, remaining in bloom for a long time. We offer a great variety in colors.

ACHILLEA. Yarrow

A. Ptarmica. THE PEARL—Small double white flowers very valuable for borders and gardens, a profuse bloomer.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed

C. lanceolata—Large golden yellow flowers; profuse bloomer.

DESMODIUM

D. pendulifolium—A native of Japan. It is quite hardy, each spring sending up numerous stems, forming a bush of shrub-like appearance, with numerous graceful and drooping branches, from which depend great numbers of flower clusters. The flowers are pea-shaped, of a light purple color, and are produced from August until frost comes.

DIELYTRA OR DICENTRA.

Bleeding Heart

D. spectabilis—The showy, heart-shaped flowers of rosy crimson and silvery white of this plant are borne on a graceful, drooping raceme a foot or more in length. It is superb for the garden, and perfectly hardy everywhere. Flowers in April and May.

DIGITALIS. Fox Glove

Long bell-shaped flowers, on stems three to four feet high; white and red; very showy. July to September.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur

The finest Larkspur in cultivation, having spikes of flowers of the most brilliant blue, marked by a white spot in the center of each flower; blooming through the summer and autumn months.

DIANTHUS. White Garden Pink

A very hardy plant, very appropriate for borders.

ERIANTHUS. Ribbon Grass

E. Ravennae Somewhat resembling the Pampas, having bronzy foliage and purplish plumes, growing about four feet in height.

EULALIA

A strain of hardy ornamental grass from Japan.

E. Japonica—Grows three to four feet and in broad clumps; deep green.

var. gracilima univitata—Four to five feet; leaves are very narrow and dark green, with silver-white mid-rib; and whether used upon lawns or in combination plants in the garden, is one of the most decorative in its effects.

var. zebrina—A form of gold variegation in horizontal bars. (See cut.)

FUNKIA. Day Lily

F. subcordata—A superb autumn flower, having broad, light green leaves, prettily veined, and long, trumpet shaped, pure white flowers, that possess a delightful, though delicate fragrance.

HELLEBORUS. Christmas Rose

H. Niger—Evergreen with beautiful flowers blooming in December or January.

IRIS. Fleur de Lis

I. Japonica—JAPANESE IRIS (KAEMPFERI)—The flowers are broad and flat. They exhibit a wonderful variety of colors and shades and appear later than the others. They rank among the most desirable of hardy plants; succeed best in a moist soil.

Germanica. GERMAN IRIS—This group blooms early and with wonderful combinations of coloring. Easily distinguished from other Iris by their broad sword-like leaves. We offer eight named varieties. Likes a drier soil than the Japan species.

PHLOX

Amazon—Pure white.

Coquelicot—The best scarlet phlox, unmatchable in color.

Carolina—Pink showy flowers.

Flambeau—Bright orange red, darker center.

Eclaireur—Deep purplish crimson.

Lothair—Salmon, dark purple center.

Michael Cervantes—White with large rose center.

Mad. P. Langier—Bright geranium red, vermillion center.

Marquis de St. Paul—Scarlet.

RUDBECKIA. Golden Glow

A glorious new plant, and one that will find a place in every garden here and abroad; of fine habit, vigorous growth, with early, continuous and immense blooming qualities; it will be found excellent also for cut flower purposes, inasmuch as the stems are long, and often carry a dozen flowers furnished with beautiful foliage. A large vase filled with these flowers is a beautiful sight.

SPIREA. (Herbaceous)

S. Japonica
filipendula. Dropwort.—Foliage dense. Dark green and beautifully cut. Blooms in showy heads of white flowers.

Ulmaria. Double Meadow Sweet.—Handsome double white flowers.



YUCCA

YUCCA. Adam's Needle

Y. filamentosa.—Very conspicuous plant. The flower stalks three and four feet high are covered with large, whitish bell-shaped flowers.

PEONY

TREE OR MOUTAN CLASS

Handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 3 to 4 feet in height, with proper care. The flowers are remarkably beautiful and striking, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 8 inches across, and appear in May and June. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter.

Banksii (CHINESE DOUBLE).—Very large, fragrant flowers; rose blush, with purple center, one of the best.
Elizabeth.—Very large, rosy crimson, full and fine.

HERBACEOUS CLASS

Paeonias should be planted in good rich, deep, moist soil after which they require less attention than any other class of flowering plants.

They are perfectly hardy and their remarkable freedom from disease and insects make them most desirable.

Some of the varieties are of enormous size, perfectly double and deliciously fragrant. In color the Paeonia rivals the Rose in beauty ranging from pure white to darkest red and the shades of pink are truly magnificent. Paeonias thrive in all locations whether in the broad sunlight or in partial shade.

Our blocks attract hundreds of visitors every year.

Varieties

Active.—Pink, bud very large and round, full, double, late.

Alba Superba.—White, large and full.

Amabilis Grandiflora.—White, very large, double, fringed petals, fine, very sweet.

Amabilis Speciosa.—Rose, fading to white, large, very double, sweet.

Baron Rothschild.—Outside petals rose, center salmon, sweet, distinct.

Bicolor Mad. Guerin.—Fine red; rosy center.

Bicolor.—Pink, center yellowish white.

Blushing Bride.—Light rose, nearly white.

Buckii.—Light crimson, double, large, rose scented.

Candida fl. pl..—Dark red outside petals; rosy white center; very fine.

Caroline Mather.—Purple crimson, very large, double and very dark.

Couronne de Roses.—Dark rose; soft rose center.

Delecourt Verhille.—Pure white, carmine spotted.

Delectissima.—Rose, large, full, fine, sweet.

Diamond.—Large, white, fragrant.

Doyenne d' Enghien.—Violet rose and carmine.

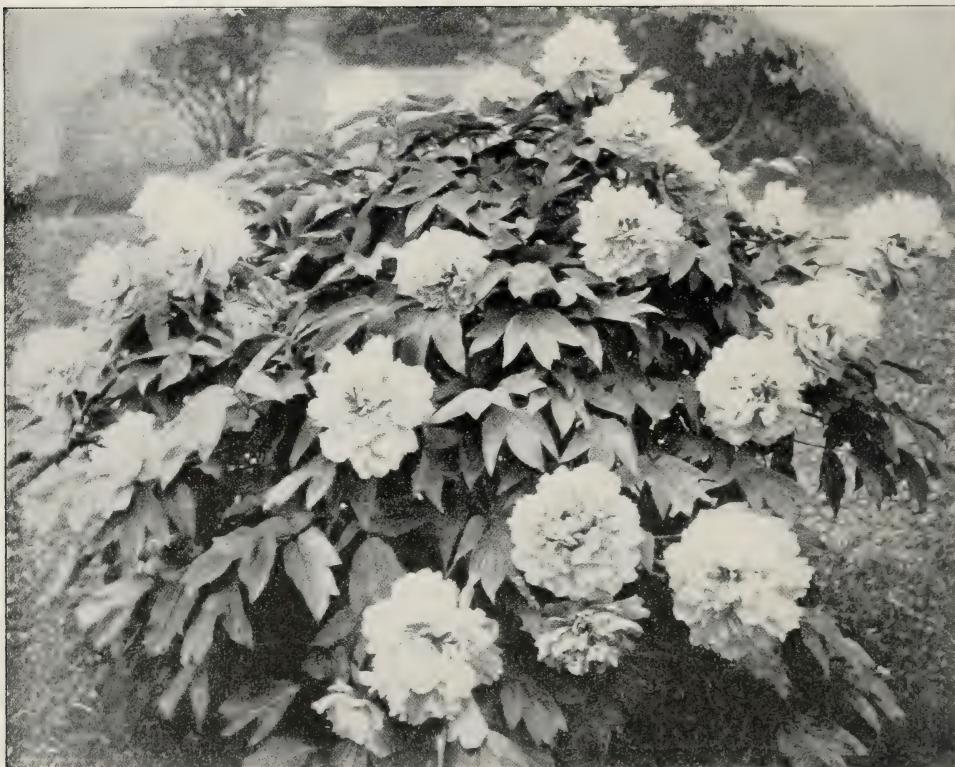
Duchesse de Nemours.—Rose pink, very large, double, sweet; one of the best.

Dugaslin.—Rosy carmine.

Elegans.—Outside petals dark pink, large salmon center, loose, fine, sweet,

Festiva Maxima—Creamy white with small center of carmine; round, early in clusters, sweet.
Fragrantissima—Violet and rose color, very sweet.
Francis Ortegal—Dark purple crimson, very large, fine, deep, double and sweet.
Fulgida—Very dark crimson, good.
Geldorf—Soft red; extra fine.
Humei—Rose, full, large, late; one of the best.
King of Roses—Deep rose; sweet-scented.
La France—Pink outside petals with yellowish center; very fine.
L' Innocence—White; rosy outer petals.
La Martine—Bright red, full, good.

Perfection—Outside petals rose lilac, inside salmon, sweet.
Pius IX—Dark red purple, semi-double.
Prolifera Tricolor—Rosy white, center yellow, with carmine spots.
Pulcherrima—Bright satin rose; center bluish white.
Purpurea—Delicate purplish carmine.
Reine Hortense—Pink, large, full, globular, fine, fragrant.
Rosa Grandiflora—Rose crimson, very double, early.
Salvator—Rose; white center.
S. B. Rendather—Clear violet red.
Sweetheart—Red, white and rose center.



TREE PÆONIA

Mad. Waroguet—Purplish rose.
Maiden Blush—White and light rose.
Mary Hamilton—Satin rosy red.
Mary Stuart—Rosy white, creamy center.
Mad. Breon—Outside petals rosy flesh, center white and yellowish, turning to pure white.
Officinalis :
 Var. **Alba Plena**—Double white, tinged red.
 Var. **Rosea**—Double crimson changing to rose, fragrant; fine.
 Var. **Rubra**—Dark red; very early.
Osiris—Rosy carmine.

Tenuifolio flore pleno—Deeply cut fringe-like foliage. Flowers bright scarlet crimson, quite double and globular; rare and fine.
Triumph du Nord—Violet rose, lilac shade.
Triumph de Paris—White; center yellowish.
Variegated—Pink and salmon variegation, semi-double, sweet.
Victoria—Rose, center yellowish.
Victor Lemans—Rosy, light center.
Washington—Violet rose.
Whitleyi—White, large and sweet.
Wilhelmina—Fine soft rose; extra large.

BULBS AND BULBOUS FLOWERING ROOTS

The classes and varieties of Bulbs are so numerous that limited space does not admit of our enumerating them in this catalogue. Suffice it to say, we can supply anything in the bulbous line possessing merit, and will be pleased to answer all queries regarding same.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS THAT REQUIRE TAKING UP IN THE FALL, AND TO BE KEPT IN A DRY CELLAR FROM FREEZING

GLADIOLUS

These handsome, stately flowers are universally popular. They are of robust, erect growth, with green sword-shaped leaves, and splendid flower scapes rising from two to three feet in height. They are of a variety of colors, such as orange, scarlet and vermillion tints upon yellow and orange grounds, with various shades from white and rosy blush and salmon rose tints to a salmon red and nankeen.

A succession of bloom may be had from July to September, by planting at intervals from April to June, keeping the strongest bulbs for late planting. They require very little attention, and will grow in any ordinary garden soil. They should be lifted in the fall and placed in a dry cellar.

TUBEROSE

The TUBEROSE is noted for its delicate beauty and exquisite fragrance ; the flowers are pure white very double and wax-like, and borne on stems two or three feet high.

BULBS THAT SHOULD BE PLANTED IN THE FALL

LILIES

The lilies should have a place in every garden as they are entirely hardy, require little or no care and make a grand display ; after planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for several years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

CROCUS

These are delicate and tasteful in form and varied and gay in color. Until the flowering of the Hyacinth, and through the most changeable and unpleasant of the spring weather the garden depends almost alone upon the Crocus for its brightness. Plant the bulbs in autumn about three inches apart and cover with two inches of soil. Cover in fall with a little straw or coarse manure to keep the bulbs from being thrown out by frost.

HYACINTHS

Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers, the HYACINTH stands foremost. Flowers may be produced by placing the bulbs in a glass filled with water or placed in pots or boxes in soil. Double blue, with various shades ; double red with various shades ; double white ; single blue, various shades ; single red, various shades ; single white.

TULIPS

We have a splendid assortment of fine colors, both single and double. Early and late varieties prolong the season of bloom. Plant in the fall.

CANNAS

Tall growing tropical foliaged plants of great beauty. We can supply in great variety, including all the late introductions.

NOTE—"ROSES, SHRUBS, BULBS, ETC., ETC., AND HOW TO GROW THEM"

This is the title of our twelve-page booklet giving full directions for the planting and care of said commodities. Every customer ordering six or more articles is entitled to a copy free. Others can secure it by sending a five-cent stamp.



MARSHAL P. WILDER

ROSES

Very great progress has been made within the last few years in rose culture and the best list of roses of today would not contain many varieties that were the best a few years ago. From the ends of the earth new varieties and new species are gathered, new hybrids are produced and new seedlings are grown from which careful selections are made, and it is truly wonderful what the results have been up to date. About all that is desirable in a rose has been obtained in color, size, fragrance and hardiness.

As roses are raised mostly for their flowers, it is necessary to give that culture to the plant best adapted to produce this result. A very rich soil is of the first importance and it must be made so by thoroughly working into it plenty of old composted stable manure in which leaf mold has been decomposed.

Hardy sort of roses may be planted in the fall or spring. *All roses should be severely cut back at the time of planting, and thereafter every spring.*

Hybrid Perpetual Roses may be cut back immediately after flowering to ensure new growth and increased blooming the same season.

WINTER PROTECTION

All roses in this climate will give better results if protected in the winter. The best way is to cover the plants with dry leaves kept down by evergreen boughs all of which should be removed early in the spring.

INSECT REMEDIES

For any insect that eats the foliage, a dusting of the damp leaves with white hellebore will be safe and sufficient.

For thrips and aphides a spraying or wash of whale oil soap will be effective.

If mildew appears, sprinkle the moist leaves with dry powdered sulphur or sprinkle with sulphide of potassium dissolved in water. A cubic inch to a gallon of water.

REMARKS

Roses are divided into a number of classes which over-lap each other so as to make much confusion. We have tried here to classify according to hardiness and blooming qualities rather than by the regular classification.

The roses we offer are not the little soft plants grown as small as possible so as to send by mail, but good, strong two-year plants 18 to 30 inches high and well rooted. No statement is needed to convince planters which are best.



CLIO

There are thousands of varieties of roses grown and we have been testing and selecting for years to secure a satisfactory list for ourselves and our customers. The following varieties with brief descriptions, we regard as good a list as can be made, including some good old sorts and all desirable new ones.

In describing roses we have used the following letters to designate the class to which each sort belongs :

H. for Hybrid Perpetual or Remontant.

H. T. for Hybrid Tea.

H. C. for Hybrid Climber.

S. for Summer.

T. for Tea.

N. for Noisette.

H. N. for Hybrid Noisette.

H. Ch. for Hybrid China.

P. for Prairie.

*EVERBLOOMING ROSES

(Noisette, *Bourbon, Bengal or China and Tea)—The following varieties we keep in stock, mostly in pots so they can be shipped at any season. They can be planted at any time out of doors or they can remain in the pots for house culture and winter blooming. Any treatment that will keep them growing will favor an abundance of bloom. Varieties marked (†) are usually hardy in the open ground in this section if suitably protected in winter.

Bengal or China Rose—A native of China. Of moderate branching growth, with flowers and foliage both small. They are not very hardy but with protection are valuable on account of the profusion of crimson buds which such sorts as Agrippina produce.

Bourbon—A hybrid of Bengal and Damask Roses. Quite hardy. Foliage dark and lustrous; habit vigorous; flowers are generally of light shades.

Noisette—Quite hardy. Flowers in small clusters and blooms very freely throughout the season.

Tea—Native of China. Flowers valuable because of the beautiful buds. See Catherine Mermet, Perle des Jardines, etc.

† **Agrippina** (Bengal)—Velvet crimson, moderately double, fine buds.

† **Appoline** (Bourbon)—Rosy pink, large cupped flowers.

Bon Silene (Tea)—An old rose, but unsurpassed for beauty of its buds. Light rose, sometimes rosy crimson.

Bride (T.)—Pure white, large, fine. Very fragrant.

Bridesmaid (T.)—Pink, rich color.

Cornelia Cook (T.)—Creamy white, large size and very double.

Catharine Mermet (T.)—Bright flesh color with silvery lustre, large double and very fragrant.

Duchess of Edinburgh (Bengal)—Crimson bud changing light as it opens.

Devoniensis (T.)—Creamy white, center tinged with blush; very large; nearly full; fragrant.

Duchess de Brabant (T.)—Rosy pink, edged with silver; large; semi-double; fine; fragrant.

† **Felemberg** (N.)—Rosy crimson.

Golden Gate (T.)—The flowers are extra large and finely formed, with broad petals of lasting substance; buds long and pointed; color creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

† **Glorie de Dijon** (Ch. T.)—Combined colors of rose salmon and yellow; large, full, globular; hardest of Teas.

† **Hermosa**—Bright rose, flat form, very double; a constant bloomer and quite hardy.

† **Helen Gould** (H. T.)—One of the most valuable hardy everblooming Roses. Flowers rich crimson, elegantly shaded.

† **Kaiserin Augusta Victoria** (H. T.)—Delicate creamy white; free blooming; quite hardy.

† **Mme. Lambard** (T.)—A good bedding Rose; full flowers, very double and sweet; color a beautiful shade of rosy bronze beautifully shaded with carmine. Vigorous habit of growth; free and constant bloomer.

Maman Cochet (T.)—Flowers large, full, clear carmine rose, shaded with salmon yellow. Plant very vigorous and free flowering.

Madam Welche—Pale yellow, copper center, large and full.

† **Marechal Neil** (N.)—Deep yellow, very large, very fragrant. The finest of roses succeed well only with best of care under glass.

Meteor (H. T.)—Dark velvety crimson; constant bloomer; vigorous.

† **Mad. DeGraw** (Bourbon)—Rich glossy pink; a continuous bloomer; very fragrant.

Papa Gontier (T.)—Cherry red and glowing crimson; large size; constant bloomer; a fine rose for all purposes.

† **Perle des Jardines** (T.)—Canary yellow, large, full, fragrant; foliage dark, glaucous and shiny. One of the best.

† **Queen of Bedders** (B.)—Crimson, medium size, a full and free bloomer.

† **Queen's Scarlet** (Bourbon)—Rich velvety scarlet; a constant bloomer.

Safrano (T.)—Saffron and apricot yellow, large, semi-double, fine bud.

† **Souvenir de Malmaison** (B.)—Flesh shaded with fawn, flat, full, very fine foliage, one of the best.

† **Sunset** (T.)—Rich golden amber shaded with crimson tints, fine form, delicious tea fragrance, a strong grower, finest foliage, dark and one of the best.

White Maman Cochet (T.)—A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

POLYANTHA ROSES

An interesting class from Japan, flowers and foliage both small, borne in panicles and very distinct new and exceedingly interesting.

† **Cecile Brunner**—Salmon pink with deeper salmon centre, fine in bud, and beautiful when open.

† **Clothilde Soupert**—Pearly white but variable, the same plant often producing red and white blooms; free bloomer and constant.

† **Mosella**—This is a beautiful Rose, with well-formed, very double camellia-like flowers, borne in clusters of two to five; the petals are white at the outside, with a yellow ground, and the center is a yellowish rose color.

† **Pink Soupert**—Beautiful lively pink; a great and constant bloomer and one of the best bedding roses.

HYBRID PERPETUAL OR HYBRID REMONTANT ROSES AND OTHER HARDY VARIETIES

The following roses are not such constant bloomers as are described in the foregoing list but they possess the merit of great hardiness, free habits of growth and are such as will stand out of doors in beds with slight covering in winter. The growth of each year should be cut back from one-half to two-thirds and the soil well forked after rich manuring. Use plenty of water, all that is possible without keeping the soil soggy.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

(The best hardy white rose. For description see page 72)

THE BEST

A Suggestion to our patrons which may enable them to select the most satisfactory varieties. This list has been selected, holding in mind as far as possible, quality of flower, hardiness and everblooming qualities.

Red—General Jacqueminot, Leopold Premier, Marshall P. Wilder, Ulrich Brunner.

Dark Red—Prince Camille de Rohan, John Keynes, Baron Bonstettin.

Pink—Magna Charta, Paul Neyron, John Hopper, Mrs. John Laing, Mad. Gabriel Luizet, LaFrance.

White—Frau Karl Druscki or Snow Queen, Clio, Margaret Dickson, Mad. Plantier, Coquette des Alps.

Yellow—Persian Yellow.

Augustine Guinoisseau (H. T.)—Flowers white slightly tinted with flesh. Sometimes called White LaFrance.

Alfred Colomb (H.)—Cherry red, passing to bright rich crimson; flowers extra large, double and full; extremely fragrant and in every respect a superb sort.

American Beauty (H.)—Large, globular; deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious odor; most desirable variety for forcing under glass.

Anne de Diesbach (H.)—Brilliant crimson. A superb garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardest and best.

Augusta Mie (H.)—Delicate pink; finely cupped. A vigorous grower.

Baron de Bonstetten (H.)—Rich dark red, passing to velvety maroon; highly fragrant. Very double.

Baroness Rothschild (H.)—Light pink; cupped form; very distinct and beautiful; one of the finest varieties; very hardy; a late bloomer.

***Black Prince** (H.)—Deep crimson; large size; full globular form; fragrant.

Caroline de Sansal (H.)—Clear delicate flesh color; fine form; a strong grower, and one of the best.

Countess of Roseberry—Fine carmine red, large and full finely cupped form; makes a handsome bush.

Capt. Christy (H. N.)—A very beautiful flesh colored Rose.

***Coquette des Blanches** (H. N.)—White; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and pretty; slightly fragrant; blooms in large clusters.

***Coquette des Alps** (H. N.)—White, slightly shaded with pink, medium size; a profuse and constant bloomer, very full and fragrant; of the finest white Perpetual Rose.

Duke of Edinburgh (H.)—Bright crimson, large double flowers, slightly fragrant. Foliage large and attractive. A free bloomer early in the season.

***Duchesse de Caylus** (H.)—Deep rich crimson, large, full, perfect flowers, very double and fragrant, a vigorous grower and a free bloomer one of the best.

***Duc de Cazes** (H.)—Deep crimson scarlet shade, globular, vigorous.

***Dinsmore**—Scarlet, crimson, large, double, very fragrant, free bloomer.

Earl of Dufferin (H.)—New. One of the finest roses of recent years, red and velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon. Large flowers, finely formed, vigorous grower. One of the very finest dark roses.

***Ferdinand de Lesseps** (H.)—Crimson, shaded with violet; large and fine.

Fisher Holmes (H.)—One of the choicest of perpetual roses. Bush is vigorous and produces freely of superb blossoms. Color brilliant carmine crimson.

***Francois Levet** (H.)—Cherry red; medium size, well formed; very free bloomer.

***Frau Karl Druscki** (or SNOW QUEEN)—Flowers very large, beautiful, pure silvery white, with very deep bud. This is the best white Hybrid Perpetual yet introduced and one of the best novelties of recent years. (See cut.)

Gruss an Teplitz—Color scarlet shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable as a bedding rose.

General Washington (H.)—Bright red, with crimson shade; large flat form, often indented; very full and a free bloomer.



MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY
(For description see page 74)

*Varieties marked are grown on own roots.

* **General Jacqueminot** (H.)—Brilliant crimson, large and very fine, one of the handsomest and most showy roses of this color. Beautiful in the bud; semi-double when full blown. Of fine free growth; a universal favorite.

Jean Liabaud (H.)—Crimson maroon, shaded with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A beautiful dark rose.

* **Jules Margottin** (H)—Bright cherry red; large, well-formed fragrant flowers; very double and free.

sweet and cannot be surpassed in delicacy of color.

† **La Reine** (H.)—Brilliant glossy rose, very large; cupped and beautiful; a very hardy, useful rose.

* **Leopold Premier** (H.)—Dark rich crimson; a fine large rose, very full and sweet; free bloomer; very beautiful and valuable.

Louis Van Houtte (H.)—Crimson maroon; large, full and fragrant; a very free bloomer and one of the best crimson roses.



MRS. JOHN LAING

(For description see page 74)

John Hopper (H.)—Bright rose with carmine center, semi-globular, free bloomer.

Lady Helen Stewart (H.)—New. Bright crimson scarlet; large, full and of perfect form, produced on long stiff stems; highly perfumed, distinct and fair.

* **La France** (H. T.)—Delicate silvery rose, changing to a silvery pink; very large, full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; very

* **Madame Alfred Carrier** (H. N.)—Color rich creamy white, faintly tinged with pale yellow; sweet and beautiful; a strong grower and free bloomer.

* **Madame Plantier** (H. C.)—Pure white, above medium size, full; produces in great abundance early in the season; one of the best white roses; hardy; suitable for cemetery planting.

Madam Vidot (H.)—Delicate rose color. A well formed and beautiful rose.

* **Magna Charta** (H. C.)—Bright pink, suffused with carmine; very large, full and fragrant, with magnificent foliage. A free bloomer.

Marchioness of Dufferin (H.)—New. Very large and beautiful rosy pink, suffused with yellow at base of petals, which are relaxed; a vigorous grower.

Marchioness of Downshire (H.)—New. Color beautiful satin pink shaded with rose; flowers large and full; petals of great substance; a vigorous grower and free bloomer.

Marchioness of Londonderry (H.)—New. Flowers of great size, perfectly formed on stout stems. Color ivory white; free blooming and highly perfumed. (See cut.)

Marchioness of Lorne (H.)—New. Rich and fulgent rose; color shaded with vivid carmine; large, full, cupped; buds long and handsome; remarkable for its perpetual habit.

Marguerite de St. Amande (H.)—New. Bright rose-color, very free blooming and one of the most beautiful of the newer varieties.

Maurice Bernardin (H.)—Bright crimson, large, moderately full; a good free flowering rose generally coming in clusters. One of the most prolific of the crimson sorts.

Margaret Dickson (H.)—Pure white, fine form, very large, a strong grower and a free bloomer. Flowers set in a whorl of leaves. One of the best new varieties.

Marie Bauman (H.)—Bright carmine red, large and full.

Marshal P. Wilder (H.)—Color cherry carmine, richly shaded with maroon, very fragrant and a free bloomer; a vigorous grower and hardy; Continues to bloom long after Hybrid Perpetuals are out of bloom; a superb rose. (See cut.)

* **Mrs. John Laing** (H.)—One of the finest roses of its class. It is very free flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Madame Charles Wood (H.)—The flower is extra large, full and double; color deep rosy crimson, sometimes brilliant scarlet with maroon shading; a constant and profuse bloomer.

* **Madame Gabriel Luizet** (H.)—A magnificent pink rose; very large and possesses a pleasing fragrance. Known as Hardy LaFrance which it resembles.

* **Madame Louis Carriques** (H.)—Rich crimson;

large size and free bloomer, blooming in clusters; fragrant; a strong grower and hardy.

Mabel Morrison—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. In all, save color and substance of petals, this variety is identical with Baroness Rothchild.

Madame Caroline Testout—Flowers large and double, color clear bright rose, very sweet, resembling La France, but of more sturdy habit, very free flowering; one of the best roses.



MRS. R. G. SHARMAN CRAWFORD

Mrs. R. G. Sharman Crawford (H.)—New. Deep rosy pink, outer petals pale flesh, base of petals cream; large and perfect form. A constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

* **Paul Neyron** (H.)—This magnificent rose is by far the largest variety in cultivation; very double and full, of a beautiful deep rose color, and delightfully fragrant, borne upon vigorous upright shoots in great abundance throughout the entire season.

* **Perle des Blanches** (H. N.)—White, fine form.

Pierre Notting (H.)—Deep crimson, shaded with velvet; globular in form; very large and full, and one of the finest dark roses.

* **Pius IX** (H.)—Deep rose, tinged with carmine; large and full; a robust grower.

Prince Camille de Rohan (H.)—Deep velvety crimson, large, moderately full. One of the darkest in cultivation, and a splendid rose.

Prof. Koch (H.)—Almost black, velvety. A free grower and fine bloomer.

Soleil d'Or (A unique Rose)—Flowers are large, full and globular, measuring $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and fragrant; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish-gold, shaded with nasturtium red. The color stands the sun well."

* **Ulrich Brunner** (H.)—A superb rose; a seedling from Paul Neyron; extra large, bold flowers; full and globular; petals large and of good sub-

stance; color, rich glowing cherry, elegantly lighted with scarlet; fragrant.

* **Victor Verdier** (H.)—Fine, bright rose, shaded with carmine; very hardy and a fine bloomer a splendid rose.

* **Vick's Caprice** (H)—Large, pink, striped and dashed with carmine and white; is a vigorous grower and a free bloomer.

White La France (Augustine Guinoisseau) (H. T.)

—This magnificent new Rose is a *pure white La France*, having just a breath of rose-tinted blush, the buds and flowers are extra large, very full and finely formed; the fragrance is delicious. It is a free, continuous bloomer.

AUSTRIAN ROSES

The roses of this species are summer or spring bloomers, but they blossom so profusely and their rich golden yellow is so intense that they deserve a place in all collections; growth is favorable for a hardy shrub.

N. B. These roses bear on the terminals of a preceding year's growth and pruning must be done just after blossoming.

Harrison Yellow—A single variety, foliage pinnate, growth thorny, fine.

Persian Yellow—Deep, bright yellow; small but handsome; double, a very early bloomer and a fine hardy yellow rose; foliage bright and showy.

MOSS ROSES

This class of Roses is grown mostly for the beautiful mossy buds. They require close pruning and high culture.

* **Blanche Moreau**—Flowers pure white, large and full; buds very beautiful. A rampant grower, being almost as vigorous as a climber.

Crested—Deep pink buds surrounded with mossy fringe and crest; very beautiful and fragrant; growth slender.

Henry Martin—Fine rosy red; large, full and globular; fragrant and mossy.

* **Princess Adelaide**—A vigorous grower, pale rose and of medium size and good form.

Perpetual White—Pure white and very mossy bud.

* **Salet**—A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Light rose, large, full. The best of the class. A true perpetual moss, blooming at intervals from June to November.

William Lobb—Violet red; a strong grower.

HARDY CLIMBING AND RAMBLER ROSES

* **Baltimore Belle** (P.)—Pale blush, nearly white, double. A strong grower, very hardy and the best of its class.

* **Crimson Rambler** (Japanese)—This wonderful rose has been thoroughly tried in all situations and has proved to be all that could be claimed for a new introduction, and it has far surpassed all that was hoped for it. As a climbing or running rose it has no equal. The foliage is rich, dark green, the growth rapid, but its great beauty is when the plant is covered with a profusion of the brightest crimson double flowers which remain on a long time. (See cut.)

* **Dawson**—Hardy, vigorous; tendency to climb high. Flowers in clusters, similar to the Rosa Multiflora. They are of a deep pink color and quite full; very fragrant.

* **Dorothy Perkins**—A splendid new climbing rose. In foliage and habit of growth it is remarkably like Crimson Rambler; the flowers are very double, of good size and are borne in clusters of ten to twenty, the clusters being borne in racemes of three to five, thus often making a group containing fifty to sixty blossoms upon a single small branch. The petals are very prettily rolled back and crinkled; buds remarkably handsome; the

color is a clear shell-pink and holds a long time without fading; very sweetly scented. (See cut.)

* **Gem of the Prairie** (P.)—Carmine crimson, occasionally blottedched with white; a cross Hybrid between Madame Laffey and Queen of the Prairie.

* **Greville or Seven Sisters** (P.)—Crimson, changes to blush; flowers in large clusters, not as hardy as others.

* **Gardeina**—Flowers bright yellow, and when open cream color, three to three and a half inches in diameter, delightfully fragrant, and produced freely.

* **Pink Rambler** (Euphrosyne)—Possesses the same valuable features found in the White Rambler, with which it differs only in color of flower, which is a brilliant light carmine.

* **Queen of the Prairie** (P.)—Bright rosy red, frequently striped with white; large, compact and globular.

* **Psyche**—A new Rambler, habit like the Crimson Rambler, color white suffused with salmon rose and pink with yellow base to petals.

* **Philadelphia Rambler**—An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, much more double, and of a light crimson color



CLIMBING ROSE, BALTIMORE BELLE
(For description see page 75)

* **Rubin**—Resembles Crimson Rambler, but has large flowers of a deep red or ruby color. Very attractive.

* **White Rambler** (Thalia)—Flowers are the size of a silver quarter, perfectly filled, very fragrant. Color pure white, sometimes tinged with blush. Blooms in clusters. Vigorous grower.

* **Yellow Rambler** (Aglaia)—A new, hardy climbing rose of the class and habit of the famous crimson rambler; flowers medium size, cup shape, nearly full, sweet scented; blooms in large clusters which last three or four weeks; color light yellow.

BABY RAMBLER.

* **The New Dwarf Crimson Rambler.** MAD. NORBERT LEVAVASSEUR—*This new Rose has been the sensation of Europe and America during the last year. It is practically a new "pocket edition" of the Crimson Rambler. Blooms every day the year around in doors, and all summer out of doors.*



CRIMSON RAMBLER
(For description see page 75)

RUGOSA ROSES AND THEIR HYBRIDS

This very interesting group is of Japanese origin and possesses some wonderful characteristics. The plant is very ornamental having a rich plicated foliage. The flowers are mostly single.

***Agnes Emily Carman**—Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson, of the shade of General Jacqueminot; very free blooming, and continuing in bloom nearly all summer; a rampant grower, handsome foliage, and very hardy.

***New Century**—Cross between everblooming rose Clothilde Soupert and Rugosa Alba. Very hardy and a continuous bloomer. Color a bright rosy pink with bright red center. Petals bordered with a creamy white.

***Madam George Bruant**—Buds long and pointed, semi-double when open, white and fragrant, borne in clusters through the season; vigorous and hardy.

Sir Thomas Lipton—A new double white rugosa.

***Rugosa Alba**—Single, pure white, having five petals and highly scented.

Rugosa Rubra—Single, bright rosy crimson succeeded by large, brilliant berries of much beauty.

SWEET BRIARS

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

Apart from their beauty they are interesting, being crosses between the common Sweet Briar and various other roses. They are a great acquisition. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single and of beautiful tints.

***Amy Robsart**—Lovely deep Rose.

***Anne of Geierstein**—Dark crimson.

***Flora McIvor**—Pure white blushed rose.

***Belle Poitevine**—Deep rose color. Flowers semi-double.

***Meg Merrilie**s—Crimson.

***Rose Bradwardine**—Beautiful clear rose.



DOROTHY PERKINS

(For description see page 75)

WICHURAIANA OR MEMORIAL ROSE

A trailing species from Japan. The flowers appear in July and continue through the season and are very sweet. This is an excellent sort for cemetery planting or for covering embankments as it clings closely to the ground, thrives well in sun or shade.

***Manda's Triumph**—Large double white flowers.

***Universal Favorite**—Large double pink flowers.

***South Orange Perfection**—Soft blush pink and a profuse bloomer.

***Pink Roamer**—Single bright pink flowers with white center.

***Rose Wichuriana**—Showy clusters of white blossoms.



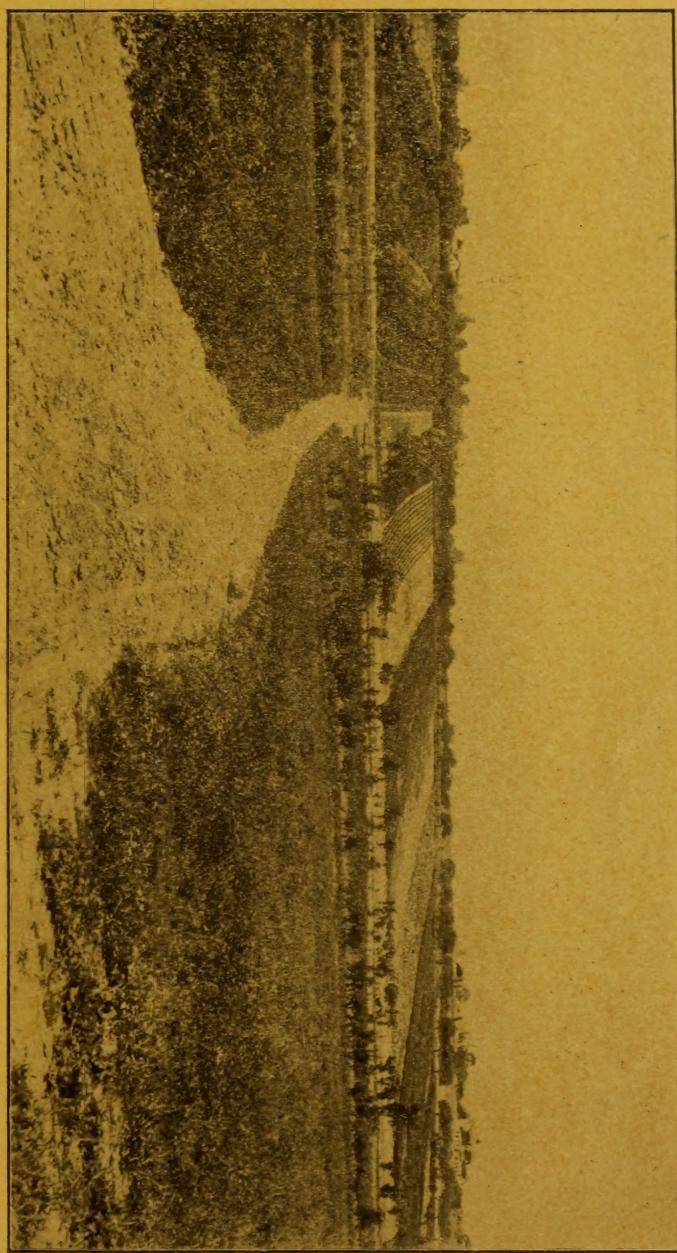
RUGOSA OR JAPANESE ROSE

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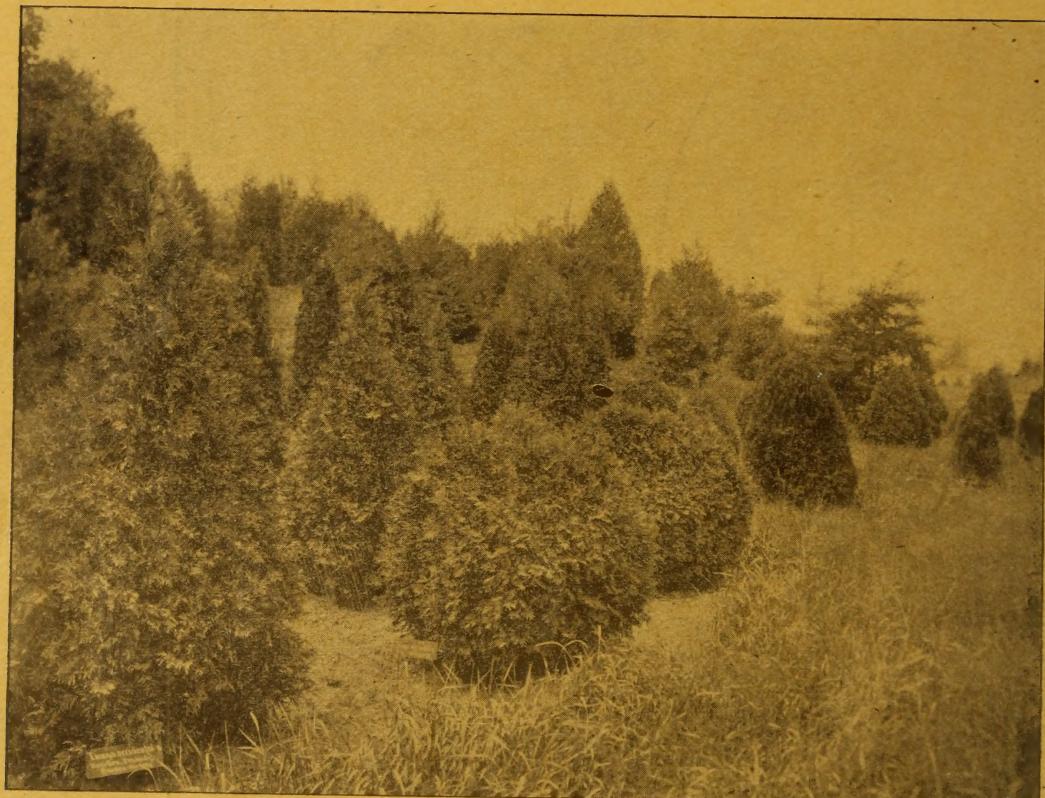
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